

THE
TEMPERANCE LECTURER:

BEING FACTS GATHERED FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF ALL THE

JAILS AND POOR-HOUSES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

AND OF NUMBERS IN

Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, &c.

SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN PRODUCING

TAXES, PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

ALSO FACTS SHOWING THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE,

DISCUSSION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE

LICENSE LAW, DUTIES AND POWERS OF BOARDS OF EXCISE, &c.

ADDRESSED TO

ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, Esq.

By SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

ALBANY.

.....

1846.

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REPORT

OF AN

EXAMINATION OF POOR HOUSES, JAILS, &c. &c.

ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, Esq.

Dear Sir—I am now prepared to make an exhibit of the result of an examination, which your liberality, with the blessing of God has enabled me to undertake and accomplish, to which I have devoted nine months' time, and in which I have travelled more than 4,500 miles. It may not be improper to state here, the reasons which led me to propose this examination. I had become fully satisfied that in our efforts to advance the cause of temperance, facts must be our principal reliance. I saw one great field yet but partially explored, where a rich harvest of facts might be gathered. I proposed to you sir, to assist me—to furnish me the means—to explore. You very liberally and promptly complied with my request. The field to which I allude is POOR HOUSES and JAILS—connecting with them the expense of pauperism, as well as the expense of the administration of criminal justice. I commenced my tour of examination on the first of July, and have visited all the counties of the state, the results of which I hereby submit to your consideration.

It may excite surprise that I should speak of this as a field but partially explored. I do not mean by this, that much had not been said and written in relation to it, and facts gathered and presented having an important bearing upon the subject of temperance. I do not mean that the most casual observer had not seen that the improvidence and idleness which lead to poverty and furnish tenants for our poor houses,—that the recklessness, the profligacy, and crime, which people our jails, were the legitimate offspring of ardent spirits: but I do mean that the statements which have been made in relation to them, have very seldom been the result of a critical examination. Of this I was satisfied before I commenced my tour, and in the progress of it I have found abundant evidence to show that this opinion was well founded. The superintendents of the poor and the keepers of poor houses had given their *opinions*. Sheriffs and jailers had done the same; but not a *single instance* have I found where an *actual* examination had been made into the case of each pauper and criminal—where *all* of them had been *classed*. The statements, many of them, *might* have been correct, but they were not *known* to be so. Ground was still left for cavilling. This I thought possible to remove, and so to fortify the facts presented, by the evidence we should adduce, that if incredulity herself would not subscribe to their correctness, she should not be able to *disprove* them. How well I have succeeded the results must show.

The expense of the support of the poor has been frequently and correctly given; but I have never seen a statement which even pretended to have been obtained by an actual investigation, showing the expense incurred in a single county, for ad-

ministering and executing the laws relating to criminal justice. I may go further, I have not found a clerk of supervisors, although many of them are men of the first intelligence—lawyers, legislators, and judges—who had ever before attempted to collect and add together, the various sums which constitute this item of expenditure,* and I have frequently been amused at the surprise which they expressed when they have ascertained the amount. I have also given the amount of *county* tax to each county, that it might be seen how large a sum was left, after deducting the expense of the poor, and criminal justice, applicable to other purposes. I consider this a very important part of the object of my investigation; for however trifling the pecuniary evils resulting from intemperance may appear to the christian and the philanthropist, when compared with those of a moral character, yet while the love of money so powerfully influences mankind, and is so instrumental in corrupting their morals, it cannot be amiss to remove misapprehensions on this point, and to show them, that instead of making money by making paupers and criminals, they are only increasing their taxes.

The course which I have pursued in obtaining these statistics is this: I have called on the keepers of jails and poor houses—requested them to take their book which contains the names, &c. of those committed—to go back one year and examine each name separately—to tell me who was temperate, and who was intemperate; and where the habits of any one were not known, to say so; while I took my pen and marked according as they belonged to one of the three classes—*temperate, intemperate, or doubtful*. The *footing* of the three would give the whole number of inmates for the year. In poor houses the inquiry was whether the poverty which brought them there was occasioned by intemperance—their own or that of their relatives. In jails the questions were as to *their own* intemperance, although as you will perceive from my certificates, I occasionally, where I found the names of quite young persons, extended my examination farther, and inquired into the habits of the parents. This however did not alter the classification. I embraced it in my certificate only as showing the influence of intemperance in parents, on the moral character of their children, and consequently upon their standing in society, and their destinies in future life. I found in almost every jail, some lads from ten to fifteen years of age—but very few, however, were known to be intemperate; neither was it *known* that any of them, according to my recollection, practiced on principles of *total abstinence*.

In giving the information called for, there has, in my opinion, been *extreme caution* used; but as I was asking for information, I could not of course, dictate the answer that should be given—especially as my object was not to obtain some general expression of *opinion*, but an official certificate—one which it was *understood* was to be published, and which the person giving it would meet in his own county, where any error or mis-statement might be detected and exposed.

I have no hesitation in saying that the facts thus obtained are entirely *within* the bounds of truth, and exhibit a less vivid picture of the evils of intemperance than would be exhibited, could all the doubtful cases be ascertained, and these individu-

* Since the above was written I have found two exceptions, Otsego and Schenectady.

als be ranked in one of the other classes, where they might appear to belong. As evidence of this, I would state, that I have repeatedly had the means, subsequent to my examination at the jail or poor house, of ascertaining as to many of those classed as doubtful in my certificate, and in *every* case, without a solitary exception, such information has transferred them to the *intemperate*, and not to the *temperate* class. As I consider this somewhat important, I would particularly invite attention to the *supplementary* certificate of the jailer of Jefferson county. So confident am I that there is no exaggeration, that what I exhibit as facts will bear the closest examination, instead of soliciting the indulgence of the public, from an apprehension that too high a coloring, in some instances, may have been given—I here fearlessly, not as a mere bravado, but in sober earnest, invite and challenge the strictest scrutiny.

It now remains for me to show how I obtained my information in relation to the expense incurred in the administration of *criminal justice*. This was by far the most difficult part of the business of my agency. The course pursued was this:—I called on the clerk of supervisors in each county, who examined the entries made of the accounts of the different county officers, as audited by the board. Those which belonged to criminal business *only*, were the bills of the district attorney, the jailers, grand jurors, justices and constables. (In these were occasional items belonging to civil business.) The bills of the county clerk, sheriff, and crier we examined, and separated the items which related to civil from those which arose out of the administration of criminal justice. The pay of judges, petit jurors, and constables for *attending court*, the clerk apportioned according to his own judgment—in some few instances taking one-half, but generally one-third, and in some counties, where the criminal bore a small proportion to the amount of civil business, only one-fourth. So much of the pay of supervisors was included as was supposed to be a fair compensation for that portion of their time which was occupied in auditing these accounts. This, however, and some other small accounts, were entirely omitted in a few of the first counties that I visited. In fact, the expense of criminal business, as put down in the several counties, will be found, in almost every case, to be *below* the actual expenditure.

As I have before in substance remarked, the pecuniary considerations connected with the subject of temperance, are absolutely so contemptible, when compared with those of a moral nature, that it is humiliating to be obliged to give the former so great a prominence when presenting motives designed to influence the minds of our fellow men; still, if there are those that cannot be affected except by the love of gain—if there is no chord in their hearts that can be touched by representations of domestic misery—of bodily and mental suffering—and even the everlasting displeasure of their Maker, we must, however humiliating and revolting to our feelings, let dollars and cents, the god of this world, make their appeal.

It now, Sir, remains for me to give the information thus obtained, in doing which I shall take the counties in alphabetical order—omitting the *form* of the certificate, except in Allegany, as it is essentially the same in all;—giving, however, the explanations which are embodied in many of them, together with the names of the officers by whom they are subscribed. And here it may not be improper to remark,

that in many cases, these gentlemen were not members of temperance societies, yet I uniformly received from them the most courteous treatment ; and they promptly entered upon the investigation, although often at a sacrifice of their own convenience, and considerable interruption to their business. There were, it is true, a *few* cases in which their prejudices led jailers and keepers of poor houses, (more particularly the former,) to make the number of *temperate* as large as possible. In such instances, the "*particulars*" contained in their certificates, will serve to explain and correct this bias. There are some instances, also, where I did not, and do not believe, that the classification is strictly correct. There are a few cases where prejudice against the temperance cause, may, perhaps, have classed as temperate those who might with propriety have been placed in one of the other classes. Temperance men too, I have often thought, erred quite as much, in some instances, from extreme caution. The *explanations* given in the certificates themselves, will be sufficient to correct these errors. For instance, where the *charges* are given on which the *temperate* were imprisoned, it is generally designed to show the degree of moral turpitude implied in the charge, but the specifications to which I more particularly allude, and to which I attach the most importance, are those where prisoners are classed among the *temperate* or doubtful, who were committed for "*whipping* their *wives*," for "assault and battery," for "vagrancy," "for want of sureties to keep the peace," for "profane swearing," &c. &c.

After the explanations I have given, you will, I trust, be able to understand the *plan* I have adopted—the *reasons* for it—and you will decide too, as to the manner in which it has been executed.

In giving the statistics I commence with Albany county.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL CHIPMAN

REPORTS.

ALBANY COUNTY.—Population 53,520.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one month preceding this date, 114.

Temperate,	15
Doubtful,	17
Intemperate,	82

Of the temperate, two for assault and battery; one on five indictments for obtaining money under false pretences, grand larceny, perjury, &c. makes free use of spirits; four others also make use of spirits. Of the doubtful, six are known to make use of spirits, and two are vagrants.

Of the intemperate, at least TWENTY have been committed for *abuse to their families*! The whole number of commitments during the year ending the 19th day of November last, was 1,216.

GARRIT HOGAN, Jailer.

Albany, 25th Dec. 1833.

Further: during the past year, I have no doubt that there have been, among the prisoners, at least *one hundred cases of delirium tremens*.

The only death in jail during the year was that of a woman, of *delirium tremens*.

GARRIT HOGAN, Jailer.

A summary view of this Prison for the past year.

Imprisoned in consequence of intemperance, at least eight hundred and twenty.

For whipping their wives, or abuse to their families, not less than two hundred.

Delirium tremens, one hundred cases:

But took a little further, and examine the following statement of the police magistrate:

Mr. Chipman—Agreeable to your request, I took particular notice of every case that came before me at the police office in this city during one week; and I now certify, that of fifty complaints of a criminal character which were made during the first week in January last, forty-eight clearly originated in intemperance. One of the other two cases partook more of the character of carelessness than of criminal design. The other was the case of a child whose parents are habitual hard drinkers, but are not what are usually called drunkards.

And the above I have no doubt would be a fair average of all the cases that come before me during the year, that is, NINETY-SIX in a HUNDRED originated in or were directly connected with intemperance.

More than TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED cases come under my cognizance in a year.

J. O. COLE, Police Justice.

Albany, 20th March, 1834.

Alms-House.

Whole number received into this house in one year, 634.

Not from intemperance,	1
Doubtful,	17
Intemperance,	616

The 17 were from remote towns in the county.

Of the whole number, 198 were females, and at least three-fourths of them were intemperate, and full one-half grossly so. There are a very few respectable and interesting women here, but they were reduced to poverty by the intemperance of their husbands. There were 297 persons in the house on the 1st of January, 1833; so that the whole number assisted in the year is 931.

GEO. W. WELCH, Superintendent.

Orphan Asylum.

This institution was founded and is supported by individuals—principally too, by the very men who are devoting their time and money and influence to the uprooting of that very vice which renders its existence necessary. The original cost of the building and the ground on which it stands was \$18,000. The annual expense of supporting it is about \$3,000. It is a noble monument of the humanity and benevolence of those who established it. Here, in this group of little immortals, deprived at their tender age, of their natural protectors and guardians, of the endearments of parental care and affection, is an exhibition of the effect of ardent spirit, which makes an appeal—an appeal which should be irresistible—not only to the Christian, but to the patriot and philanthropist. Let the facts here given, which were obtained from unquestionable data, speak for themselves.

The whole number of children admitted the last year is 99.

Parents supposed to be temperate,	16
Doubtful,	11
Intemperate, (one or both,)	72
Mothers known to be intemperate,	18
Instances where both parents are intemperate,	7
Number of cases in which the children have been entirely deserted by their parents,	33

A little further, look at the following;

County tax,	\$34,000 00
There is included in this, to pay towards City Hall,	3,750 00

Leaving as the ordinary tax, \$30,250 00

Expenses of the poor, after deduct-
ing all receipts for li-
cences,..... \$7,500 00
Expense of crime,..... 11,870 86
Together,..... \$19,370 86

Leaving a balancee applicable to
other purposes, of,..... \$10,879 14

THOS. W. HARMAN,
Clerk of Supervisors.

Albany, 28th Dec. 1833.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—Population 26,276.

JAIL.

Number committed for crime since 1st Janua-
ry, 1832—about 18 months, 57.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperate,.....	49

Of the intemperate three for whipping their
wives—one charged with poisoning his wife—
two for arson—one for abuse to his parents.

Number of commitments 88, showing that
thirty-one must have been committed twice du-
ring that time.

JESSE BULLOCK,
Sheriff of Allegany county.

Poor-House in 1833.

Whole number in the year, 50.
Not from intemperance,..... 11
Doubtful,..... 5
From intemperance,..... 34

V. THOMAS, *Keeper.*

N. B.—I have re-examined a considerable
number of the jails in New-York, which I shall
add to my first examination.

Second examination of Allegany county jail.

Whole number in a little over one year, 24.
Temperate,..... 9
Doubtful,..... 3
Intemperate,..... 12

Of the temperate one was acquitted—three
were lads of 11, 14 and 16 years old, and one
or both parents in each family were intempe-
rate.

JOHN F. WRIGHT, *Jailer.*
Angelica, 25th Feb., 1835.

Poor-House—Second examination.

From 1st January, 1835, to 22d Feb., 1836,
whole number received 20.

Not from intemperance, (all in one family, the mother has fits and the father very inefficient,)	7
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	10

VIAL THOMAS, *Keeper.*

Judge Allen, who is better acquainted with
the pecuniary affairs of the county than any
other man, gave me the following:

County tax,	\$12,000
For poor-house and farm,.....	4,500
Leaving as ordinary tax,.....	\$7,500
Current expense of the poor,	\$2,300
Expense of crime,.....	3,568

\$5,868

Balance for other purposes,.... \$1,632

It must not be forgotten that the \$4,500 was
spent to make provision for paupers, full three-
fourths of whom are rendered so by intempe-
rance.

BROOME COUNTY—Population 17,579.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 18.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,	3
Intemperate,.....	15

One of the intemperate was committed for
whipping his wife; and two on charge of rape.

J. WENTZ, *Jailer*
Binghamton, 17th August, 1833.

Poor-House.

Number received in one year, 26.

Not from intemperance,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperance,	19

This house has been opened for the reception
of paupers about three years, and after critical-
ly examining into every case, we find that of
the 83 received in that time, there were

Not from intemperance,.....	12
Doubtful,.....	11
Intemperance,	60

VINCENT WHITNEY, } *Superintendents*
WM. CHAMBERLAIN, } *of poor in*
STEPHEN WEED, } *Broome county.*
Binghamton, 28th Nov., 1833.

Expenses.

County tax for 1832,	\$2,500 00
Poor, (over and above re- ceipts,)	\$830 32
Criminal justice,	957 55
	<u>\$1,787 87</u>

Balance,

M. WHITING, *Clerk of Sup.*

Mr. Whiting also states that after making de-
ductions of money received for the poor by li-
censes,

The expense of county poor was,	\$830 32 in 1831
" " "	830 32 in 1832
" " "	979 56 in 1833

Purchase money for the farm and house was
about \$4,000.

In these three years there have been twelve
assisted, not reduced by intemperance.

CATTARAUGUS CO.—Population 16,724.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 17

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	2
Intemperate,.....	14

The one that is put down as temperate was
committed for not interfering to prevent a riot
in which a number of drunkards were engaged.

S. BARROWS, *Sheriff.*
Ellicottville, 5th August, 1833.

N. B.—The sheriff adds that two drunkards were taken out of the street and confined in jail until they became sober, who are not included in the above.

I was unable to obtain a statement in regard to expenses, and there was no poor-house in the county.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Population 47,948.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 113.

Temperate,.....	11
Doubtful,.....	12
Intemperate,.....	90

Of the temperate, one was committed for refusing to give testimony; two were acquitted; one was charged with secreting property, and one was a lad. Of the doubtful cases, the jailer says, "From circumstances connected with their commitments, I have no doubt that most of them were intemperate." Of the intemperate he says, "At least two-thirds were committed while intoxicated, and one-third were committed as vagrants, which is always coupled with drunkenness." One was charged with threatening to kill his son; one with murder; one with breaking collector's office; two for abusing their wives, and one with threatening to kill his wife.

SIMEON MOTT, Jailer.

Auburn, 7th Sept. 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number who have received assistance in one year, 221.

Poverty not caused by intemperance	70
Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperance,	142

H. WILCOX, Keeper.

Sennett, 6th Sept. 1833.

Expenses.

County tax, \$16,064 64, from which is to be deducted for building a jail, \$2,500, leaving as ordinary tax,.....	\$13,564 64
Expenses of the poor the last year,.....	\$4,634 00
" of criminal justice, 5,325 40	
Making together,.....	\$9,959 40

This deduction from the ordinary county tax, leaves

GEORGE RATHBUN,
Clerk of Supervisors.

CHAUTAUQUE CO.—Population 34,671.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 40.

Temperate,.....	13
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	24

Of the temperate, one was led to the commission of crime by a drunkard, and eight were young lads committed for trifling offences, and three of them had drunken fathers. The parents of the others I did not know.

SETH W. HOLMES, Jailer.

Mayville, 2d August, 1833.

Poor-House.

This was opened on the first of January last, since which time there have been received 52.

Not from intemperance,.....	17
Doubtful,.....	13
Intemperance,	22

W. GIFFORD, Keeper.

De Wittsville, 3d August, 1833.

Remarks.—Although Mr. Gifford was disposed to give me all the information in his power, I was satisfied that a more close scrutiny would show a much larger proportion who had been reduced to poverty by intemperance. When the house was opened these persons were sent from different towns—some from the most remote; and the keeper could not have had an opportunity to learn the habits of many of them.

Here again I was not able to obtain the certificate of the clerk of supervisors.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—Population 37,238

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 33.

Temperate,.....	6
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	26

Of the temperate two were lads of 14 or 15 years of age; and two were committed for selling ardent spirits at a camp meeting. Of the intemperate one was George Denison, who was convicted and executed for murder, committed under the influence of ardent spirit. He was naturally an amiable, peaceable man. Four were committed for whipping their wives; and of the four now in jail, three were imprisoned for this offence.

P. B. PRINDLE.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 108.

Not from intemperance,.....	20
Doubtful,.....	14
Intemperance,	74

Of the temperate, four are lunatics, and two illegitimate children. Of those reduced by intemperance, there are nineteen women who have drunken husbands, and thirty children who have drunken fathers.

E. H. COVILLE, Keeper.

Preston, 20th August, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$4,834 49
Expense of Poor,	\$1,074
Crime,.....	1,800
	\$2,870 00

Balance,

P. RANDALL, Clerk of Supervisors.

CLINTON COUNTY.—Population 19,344.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 52.

Temperate,.....	13
Doubtful,.....	6
Intemperate,.....	33

Of the temperate, two made use of spirits; two drank freely; two were acquitted; one was a

woman, three were lads; two others were young men from 18 to 20 years old.

Of the doubtful, two were sent here for disorderly conduct!!! Of the Intemperate, one is charged with having killed his son-in-law;* one has four wives, all of them living, as he has acknowledged to the jailer; four for whipping their wives, and one other man was committed twice for this offence.

THOMAS CROOK, *Sheriff.*

Plattsburgh, Jan 1st, 1834.

* This man was hung, and the expense to the county attending his trial and conviction, &c. was \$1,000, besides the loss of time of jurors, witnesses, &c.

Poor-House.

Whole No. received in 1833, 187.

Of this number there were Americans,	35
Foreigners,	152

Of Americans there were,	
Not reduced by intemperance,...	3
Doubtful,	8
Intemperance,	24

Of the doubtful, I have strong reasons for believing that three were brought here in consequence of the intemperance of their fathers.

Of the foreigners,	
Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,	24
Doubtful,	45
Intemperance,	83

Of the temperate there were eight of a Scotch family. A number of other families were left here, while the father went to the western country to get a place to deposit them; and I judge they were temperate, from the fact that they have returned with money and taken them away. Of the doubtful, the strong probability is, that a large proportion of them were reduced to poverty by intemperance. Of the intemperate, I judge and decide from my own knowledge; some of those whom I have classed as temperate, may have been intemperate.

H. W. N. RANSOM, *Keeper.*

Beckmantown, Jan. 24, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,	\$13,500 00
Of which there was raised to pay instalment on poor-house farm,...	1,349 00

Leaving as ordinary tax,...	\$12,151 00
Poor,	\$4,519 09
Crime,	3,589 87
	<hr/> \$8,108 96

Balance,	\$4,042 04
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HIRAM K. AVERILL, *Clerk of Sup.*

Plattsburgh, Jan. 21, 1834.

In this and other frontier counties, there is great complaint on account of the number of foreigners who appear to be induced by our pauper system, to come over the line and throw themselves and families upon the public, and thus get their winter's board at public expense.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Population 39,907

JAIL.

Whole No. committed in one year, 153.

Temperate,	12
Doubtful,	17
Intemperate,	124

Of the temperate, one was imprisoned for a riot in which he was engaged, and at the time, he was under the influence of ardent spirit; two were acquitted, one was a lad. Of the doubtful, one for assault and battery; one was acquitted; one drinks occasionally; one charged with threatening to kill; three were lads, and two of them make free use of spirits; there is one whose person I do not recollect. Of the intemperate, one is a man who was once a very respectable business man of this city; became intemperate, and in consequence, deranged. He is now at the poor-house. Another was also once a valuable citizen, became degraded and worthless from intemperance, and was sent to jail, for abuse to his wife and his parents. Another was guilty of perjury, which was committed while very much excited with liquor; his father is a drunkard, and is in the state prison. And FOURTEEN were sent here for WHIPPING their WIVES, or otherwise abusing their families; one of the 14 was committed SEVEN TIMES for this offence. There were also 4 other persons (not included in the 153) confined in this jail, for non-payment of military fines, ALL of whom were drunkards. Several of the intemperate have been committed to jail repeatedly.

EDWARD O. HOLLEY, *Sheriff.*

Hudson, Feb. 14, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole No. since 6th of April last, (about 10 months, (received into this P. H. (about 200.

Not from intemperance,	17
Doubtful,	47
Intemperance,	136

Of the doubtful, there are some whose persons I do not recollect; some are transient persons, and foreigners; others are from remote towns. OF THE INTEMPERATE, ELEVEN ARE FEMALES.

HARRY HULBURT, *Keeper.*

Ghent, Feb. 14, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,	15,614 88
Of this sum, there was raised to defray cholera expenses, to supply deficiency in poor fund, and for interest on old loan,	4,000 00

Leaving as ordinary tax,	\$11,614 88
Amount raised for poor, \$7,000 00	
Expenses of crime,	3,400 00
	<hr/> 10,400 00

Balance,	\$1,214 88
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WM. G. HUBBELL, *Clerk of Sup.*

Hudson, March 1, 1834.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—Population 23,791.

JAIL.

Whole No. committed in one year, 23.

Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	6
Intemperate,.....	12

Of the temperate, two were lads, one of whom was committed for assisting his father to break jail; and one was a man committed for profane swearing! three for assault and battery!!

G. KINNEY, Jailer.

Cortland, Sept. 9, 1833.

No poor-house in this county.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$4,453 57
Poor,.....	\$1,200 00
Criminal justice,.....	1,173 67
	<hr/> \$2,373 67

Leaving,..... \$2,079 90

N. B.—The sum of 1,200 was raised for the support of the poor, but will be insufficient.

J. D. P. FREER, Clerk of Sup.

The expenses of judges and jurors, I could not ascertain. The amount raised will not be sufficient to defray expenses; the deficit will probably be from \$500 to \$1,000.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Population 33,024.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 21.

Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	15

One of the temperate was a lad whose father was a drunkard. Of the doubtful two were acquitted on trial, and the other was a fellow who was underwitted—he was committed for assault and battery. Of the intemperate, one was committed for whipping his wife.

OZIAS WATERS, Jailer.

Delhi, 3d December, 1833.

Mr. Waters adds—In the preceding year there were twenty committed, of whom three were temperate and seventeen intemperate. Of the temperate, one was a lad; one was acquitted, and the other was a woman, charged with burning the barn of a man who was in the habit of selling ardent spirits to her husband, who was a drunkard. Her son, who was intemperate, was convicted of arson.

Poor-House.

Whole number received during the year, 87.

Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,	14
Doubtful,.....	23
Intemperance,	50

Among the temperate are a number of deranged persons; and among the intemperate are six wives whose husbands are drunkards, and fourteen children of intemperate fathers.

S. B. CAVIN, Keeper.

Delhi, 3d December, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax in 1832,	\$6,200
Poor,.....	\$3,030
Criminal justice,.....	1,926
	<hr/> \$4,956

Leaving a balance of..... \$1,244

DANIEL GOULD, Clerk of Sup.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Population 50,926

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 81.

Temperate,.....	13
Doubtful,.....	17
Intemperate,.....	51

Of the temperate, two were lads, one ten and the other twelve years old; one man made use of spirits; one was committed for assault and battery; one was acquitted; one was a woman who was underwitted, and the other was a boy. Of the doubtful there were eight whose persons I do not recollect; one was for assault and battery three for threatening; one for disorderly conduct, and two as vagrants. Of the intemperate, one for assault and battery; one was a man that was deranged by intemperance; another who was once a very respectable citizen, is also deranged from the same cause. Among this class were two men who had each a son imprisoned with them. A number were imprisoned for abuse of their families.

HULET GERMOND, Jailer.

Poughkeepsie, 17th February, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 443.

Not from intemperance,	29
Doubtful,.....	60
Intemperance,	354

Nearly one-half of those classed as temperate, are idiots or lunatics.

HARRY RODMAN, Keeper

Poughkeepsie, 16th December, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$21,157 25
Poor,.....	\$11,975 30
Crime,	7,681 95
	<hr/> \$19,657 25

Balance,

Poor-House.

Whole number received into the poor-house in one year, 235.

Not from intemperance,.....	42
Doubtful,.....	17
Intemperance,.....	176

A. CALLENDER, *Keeper.*

I am confident that the keeper was over cautious in his classification. A considerable number of the temperate were Canatians, necessarily strangers previous to their admission.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$21,526 07
Deduct for cholera,.....	4,000 00

Ordinary tax,.....	\$17,526 07
For Poor,.....	\$4,797 15
Criminal justice,.....	4,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,297 15

Leaves for other purposes,.. \$8,223 92

N. K. HALL, *Clerk of Sup.*

A large and expensive jail has just been built, which must have cost from six to eight thousand dollars, and this must have been included in the county tax. If this had been deducted, the balance left would have been so much less.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Population 19,287.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 13.

Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperance,.....	3

Both those set down as temperate drank freely. Of the doubtful, one was imprisoned for an assault upon a drunkard who insulted him. Three others drank freely. Another makes use of spirit; his father is a drunkard. Another was a transient person charged with rape.

NATHAN PERRY, *Jailer.*

Poor-House.

Whole number in one year, 94.

Not from intemperance,.....	14
Doubtful,.....	15
Intemperance,.....	65

Among the temperate, are one idiot and four deranged persons, and two that drink freely. Six of the doubtful make free use of spirit.

ASA FRISBIE, *Keeper.*

Split Rock, 23d January, 1834.

In regard to both jail and poor-house, every observing man will see by the explanations, that a majority of those classed as temperate and doubtful, were drunkards, or on the very verge of becoming so.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$6,600 00
Raised to pay towards the poor-house and farm,.....	2,800 00
	<hr/>
Leaving,.....	\$3,800 00

Poor,.....	\$1,342 44
Crime,.....	1,646 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,988 44

Balance,..... \$811 56

EDMUND F. WILLIAMS, *Clerk of Sup.*
Elizabethtown, 23d January, 1834.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Population 11,312.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 16

Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperance,.....	8

Of the temperate, one was a lad, and another was a girl; the other three made use of ardent spirit. Of the doubtful, one was a lad, and one was a man that was acquitted on trial.

AARON BEMAN, *Sheriff.*

Malone, Jan. 20, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 111.

Not from intemperance,.....	26
Doubtful,.....	30
Intemperance,.....	55

HIRAM J. DUNHAM, *Keeper.*

Malone, Jan. 18, 1834.

Remarks.—A considerable number of the temperate are persons belonging to families, the fathers of which, have left them to be provided for here at the public expense; while they have gone to the west to provide places to which to remove their families in the spring. Here too, as in the other counties bordering on Canada, many of the inmates are foreigners.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$4,148 73
Poor,.....	\$1,395 67
Crime,.....	1,532 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,927 67

Balance,..... \$1,221 06

A. WILSON, *Clerk of Sup.*

Malone, 18th Jan. 1834.

N. B. The expense of supporting the poor is certified to by BENJAMIN CLARK.

One of the Sup. of the Poor.

GENESEE COUNTY.—Population 52,147

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 78.

Temperate,.....	21
Doubtful,.....	6
Intemperance,.....	51

Most of the 51 were confirmed drunkards, and a large proportion were brought here while intoxicated. One was an Indian, who killed his wife when drunk; one was committed for striking his son with an axe; one was a TAVERN KEEPER, who killed a drunkard in self-defence; one for whipping his father, and four men for whipping their wives!

NATHAN TOWNSEND, *Jailer.*

Remark.—Here is nothing placed to the account of ardent spirits, which they do not clearly deserve.

Poor-House.

The whole number of paupers received since Dec. 10th, 1832, to July, 26th, 1833, is 177.

Not from intemperance,.....	15
Doubtful,.....	69
Intemperance,	93

Explanations.—As this examination was not made when I was present, the keeper did not take the same course that I have usually done. I will therefore give his own words and explanatory remarks:

Whole number, 177	
Habitually intemperate,.....	31
By the intemperance of others...	62
Those of whom no definite knowledge is obtained,	69
Not known to be intemperate, 15	

Of those of whose case no definite knowledge can be had I should presume, from what I have learned and observed, that nearly, if not quite one-half of the cases, owe their misfortune to intemperance, directly or indirectly.

Of those ranked as temperate, there are four idiots, and three have epileptic fits, which leaves but eight who can with anything like propriety be called temperate.

ASA AVERILL, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$13,374 00
Deduct to pay debts of Poor-House, 1,546 43	
Leaving as ordinary tax,...	\$11,827 57
Poor,.....	\$3,437 75
Crime,.....	5,230 41
	<hr/> 8,668 16

Balance for other purposes, . \$3,159 41

MOSES TAGGART, *Clerk of Sup.*

GREENE COUNTY.—Population 29,525.

JAIL.

Whole number committed since the 6th of May last, at which time I took charge of the jail, 42.

Temperate,.....	10
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperate,.....	24

Of the doubtful, 3 for assault and battery !! One of them twice for that offence (?) one for assault and battery on a female !!! Two of them drank freely. Of the intemperate, one was for burglary, (to steal rum;) one for threatening to kill, and two for whipping their wives. The jailer after giving me the above facts, declined signing it, lest he should injure the feelings of individuals. The following is from the late jailer:

Whole No. in the year, 26.	
Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,	24

D. STOCKING, *Late Jailer.*

Catskill, Dec. 20th, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number in one year preceding the 2d Oct. 1827. at which time the Poor-House was first opened, 110.

Temperate,	29
Doubtful,.....	13
Intemperance,	58

Of the temperate, one was an idiot whose father was intemperate, and in consequence a pauper; seven others were idiots; four were insane; one was the wife of an intemperate mechanic; one was a mute, whose parents are not known; one insane person for safe keeping. Of the doubtful, a number are classed as such, because we do not recollect their persons; and one was a lad whose mother was intemperate.

JAMES M. SANFORD, } *Late Sup.*
ELISHA BLACKMAR, }

Cairo, Dec. 21, 1833.

The reason that I applied to the above gentlemen for information was, there had been within a few days a change of keepers. The present one could not, of course, give the information required, and the late one was absent on a journey. The reason of our taking a year so far back, was, that these gentlemen had not in their possession the names of the paupers during any other year.

Expenses

County tax,.....	\$13,160 07
Criminal justice,.....	\$4,256 11
Poor, (as near as can be obtained, there being no report of Sup'ts), .	6,254 42
	<hr/> \$10,510 53

Balance,

JAMES D. PICKNEY, *Clerk of Sup.*
Catskill, Dec. 20, 1833.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Population 35,860.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 49.

Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,	7
Intemperate,.....	37

Of the temperate, one was a foreigner, for robbery; two were lads; one man was convicted of horse stealing, but the Governor has pardoned him under the recommendation of the court, from a belief that there was a mistake in the witnesses as to the identity of the person. Of the doubtful, one was a female; two men for want of sureties to keep the peace !! and one other drinks freely.

F. E SPINNER, *Jailer.*
Herkimer, Jan. 3d, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 125	
Not from intemperance,.....	18
Doubtful,.....	19
Intemperance,	88

Among the temperate, are included all the deranged persons, of whom there is a considerable number.

able number. Of the doubtful, all but three or four (and these are from remote towns in the county,) are transient persons.

JAMES DELONG, Keeper,
German Flats, Jan. 4, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$10,606 80
If this sum was raised to pay for jail and debts,.....	2,000 00
Leaving as ordinary tax,...	\$8,606 80
Poor,.....	\$3,000 00
Crime,.....	3,403 60
	6,403 60

Balance,..... \$2,203 20

A. OSBORN, Clerk of Sup.

Herkimer, Jan. 3d, 1834.

A second examination of this jail, some 3 or 4 years after, gives the following result:

Whole No. in the year, 71.	
Temperate,	5
Doubtful,.....	18
Intemperate,.....	48

Of the doubtful, probably a majority were intemperate.

F. E. SPINNER, Sheriff.

Of the above, 23 were foreigners, and 21 for assault and battery.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Population 48,515.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 98.

Temperate,.....	22
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperate,.....	68

Of the temperate, ten were lads from 10 to 17 years of age, and one or both the parents of five of them were intemperate. The habits of the parents of four others I do not know. The parents of one only are known to be temperate. Of the intemperate, twenty-six were intoxicated when committed. One was committed on charge of arson, and NINE for WHIPPING their WIVES, or for other abuse of their families.

Supplementary Certificate.—I further certify that on the 18th —, 1829, I commenced making an examination of every prisoner committed to jail, as to his habits in regard to the use of ardent spirits, making an entry of the result, at the time, against each name; and I continued to make such examination and entry, as appears from my book, until the 15th January, 1830—nearly six months. During that time there were 30 persons committed, and I find that I classed them as follows:

Temperate,.....	4
Doubtful,	7
Intemperate,.....	19

But I have since ascertained that of the seven whom I put down as doubtful, five were intemperate; and with respect to the other two, I have no means of ascertaining any thing further as to their habits

J. BEALLS, Jailer.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted since November last, (about 10 months,) 187.

Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,.....	43
Doubtful,.....	18
Intemperance,	126

SETH OTIS, Keeper

It is more than probable that the above certificate attributes much less to intemperance, than a more thorough knowledge and scrutiny would exhibit.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$14,462 30
Poor,.....	\$3,425 94
Criminal justice,.....	5,507 73
	8,933 67

Balance,..... \$5,528 63

M. W. GILBERT, Clerk of Sup.

Mr. Gilbert says that the saving of expense to the county by the adoption of the County Poor-House system, is about \$10,000; an important fact for those states who still support their poor in the several towns.

KINGS COUNTY.—Population 20,535.

JAIL.

Number committed in the month of January last, 31.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	5
Intemperate,.....	25

There were about 200 committed last year.

JONA. JACKSON, Keeper of the Cells.
Brooklyn, 28th February, 1834.

N. B. The jail of this county has been burned, and the cells under the market are used as a place of temporary confinement.

KINGS CO. PENITENTIARY, (which is connected with the poor-house,) for 4 months, viz from 1st August to 1st Nov. 1835.

Whole No. committed, 67.

Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	14
Intemperate,.....	48

Of the temperate, two were lads, for assault and battery; their fathers were drunkards. Of the intemperate, one was deranged by intemperance; FORTY for assault and battery; thirteen husbands for whipping their wives; four females for assault and battery on other females, and four women for whipping their husbands.

THOMAS BAISLEY, Keeper.

A son of Mr. Baisley, gives the following as the statistics of the Penitentiary, for the year preceding the 2d Nov. 1835

Whole No. 138.

For assault and battery,.....	80
Felony,.....	35
Disorderly conduct,.....	23

And the people foot the bill, and license the sale of that which causes it.

Poor-House.

Whole number received, 395.	
Not from intemperance,.....	37
Doubtful,.....	97
Intemperance,	261

Of a large proportion of those classed as doubtful, I do not recollect even their persons. I have very little doubt, however, that most of them became paupers from intemperance.

THOMAS BAISLEY, *Keeper.*

Flatbush, L. I. Feb. 27th, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$20,000 00
Of this was raised to pay cholera expenses,.....	7,769 49
Leaving as the ordinary tax, \$12,230 51	
Poor,	\$4,719 40
Crime,	5,197 69
	<hr/> 9,917 09

Balance,..... \$2,313 42

The county fell in debt the same year, and authorized the treasurer to borrow \$6,000.

JEREMIAH LOTT, *Clerk of Sup.*

Flatbush, L. I. Feb. 27th, 1834.

LEWIS COUNTY.—Population 14,953.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 4.	
Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,	0
Intemperate,	3

D. S. BAILEY, *Jailer.*

The one put down as temperate, has been an intemperate man, but it was supposed had reformed.

Poor-House.

Whole number in one year, 21.	
Not from intemperance,.....	4
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperance,	9

Of the doubtful, one is a vagrant, and two were foreigners.

EBENEZER CASEY, *Keeper.*

Lowville, 31st Aug. 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,	\$2,114 46
Poor tax,.....	\$1,130 49
Crime,.....	539 65
	<hr/> 1,670 14
Balance,	\$444 32

DAVID MILLER,

President of the Board of Sup.

LIVINGSTON CO.—Population 27,719.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year and a half, 47.	
Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,	45

I have had charge of this jail, either as sheriff or jailer, since the organization of the county, ten years, and I give it as my decided opinion, that nineteen-twentieths of those who have been imprisoned on criminal charges, have been more or less intemperate.

RUSSEL AUSTIN, *Jailer.*

Geneseo, 3d July, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 146.

This was the first poor-house I examined, and I did not extend my inquiries any further than as to the fifty who were inmates at the time.

Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,	4
Doubtful,.....	11
Intemperance,	35

SAMUEL STEVENS, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$3,362 43
From this should be deducted as extra items of expenditure, increasing the tax above the ordinary amount, \$3,000 for a bridge, and \$1,210 32 to pay an instalment on poor-house farm,	4,240 32

This leaves the ordinary county tax.	\$4,122 11
From this deduct expense of, poor,.....	\$2,000
Criminal justice,.....	1,500
	<hr/> 3,500 00.

And there is left for other purposes, \$622 11
O. M. WILLEY, *Clerk of Sup.*

MADISON COUNTY.—Population 33,037.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 26.	
Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,	24

Of the temperate, one was a respectable man of color who was subject to sixty days imprisonment from a train of circumstances originating in the intemperance of his wife. His imprisonment has not in the least diminished the confidence of the community in his integrity. The other was a man of violent temper who had been excommunicated from a church, and afterwards attempted to read a vindication of his conduct in a religious meeting, on the Sabbath, and persisted in his disorderly conduct after he had been warned to desist. Of the intemperate, one was a lad who had spent one year in the Circus, three as a canal driver, and some time as a waiter on board a steamboat. He is now in the house of refuge. Another was convicted of stealing sheep; two of stealing the sum of \$1.50 which they expended for a share in a lottery ticket; one of arson; one was committed for stealing one shilling, and was confined sixty days. He says he has spent, (and probably it is true,) a property of \$5,000

in ardent spirit, and its concomitant vices. Another who has been twice in state-prison, is now in jail for stealing a horse.

Mr. Palmer informed me, in November, he had ascertained since giving the above statement, that the colored man above spoken of, was intoxicated at the time the act was committed, for which he was imprisoned.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 120.	
Not from intemperance,.....	32
Doubtful,.....	18
Intemperance,	70

Among the temperate, were three deranged persons sent here for safe keeping; also, one idiot and one mute.

ICHABOD AMMIDEN, *Keeper.*

Eaton, Aug. 21st, 1833.

The number received into the poor-house, during the year, was 59.

Not from intemperance,.....	7
Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperance,	43

Expenses.

County tax,	\$6,600 00
From this debt for cholera ex-	
penses,.....	\$500
For repairing court-house, ...	500
	<hr/> 1,000 00

Leaving,	\$5,600 00
Poor,	\$2,422 12
Crime,	2,320 30
	<hr/> 4,742 42

Balance,.....	\$357 58
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EPENETUS HOLMES, *Clerk of Sup*

MONROE COUNTY.—Population 49,862.

It is necessary to explain here in relation to the poor in this county. After examining the poor-house, I found that although the distinction between the town and county, poor was still kept up here as in a few other counties, yet some town poor were sent to the county poor-house, and the overseers of the poor in the two towns of Gates and Brighton, in which the city of Rochester is situated, had also afforded relief to 390 county paupers. I found it necessary therefore, in order to effect my object to obtain the certificates of all those individuals.

I will however, instead of giving the certificate of Jacob Pound, Keeper of the poor-house, and those of Wm. C. Smith and Mathew Mead, Overseers of the towns named above separately, give a summary of them all, which is as follows:

Whole number assisted at the poor-house, as well as out-door poor, both town and county, 1,020.

Not from intemperance,.....	146
Doubtful.....	224
Intemperance,	650

July, 1833.

Remarks.—A considerable number of those classed as doubtful were in the poor-house but a short time—some of them ran away after having been there only a few hours—others were children, whose parents died with cholera, and of whose habits nothing was known.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 279.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	34
Intemperate,.....	245

A majority of those classed as doubtful were boys from 10 to 15 years old, and females. Of the whole number 249 were males and 30 females. For the last nine months there has been a diminution in the number of persons brought to this jail of 7 or 8 per month.

EPHRAIM MOORE, *Jailer.*

Expenses.

County tax, (1832,).....	\$23,500 00
Expense of cholera and building	
jail,.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Leaving,	\$18,500 00
County poor,	\$5,511 12
Crime,.....	8,000 00
	<hr/> 13,511 12
Balance,	\$4,988 88

A. S. ALEXANDER, *Clerk of Sup.*

In relation to the expenses of poor, I obtained my information from Wm. S. Bishop and Harvey Humphrey, Esqrs.

There was also about \$5,000 raised by the towns to support their own poor.

I add the following certificate, which the gentlemen were so obliging as to furnish me:

"Of the number of criminals brought before us for trial, seven-tenths were in a state of intoxication when before us, or when the crime was committed."

S. HAMILTON, *J. P.*

A. S. ALEXANDER, *J. P.*

Rochester, Aug. 8th, 1833.

MONTGOMERY CO.—Population 43,594.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 72.

Temperate,.....	16
Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperate,.....	47

Two of the temperate were boys—one man was acquitted on trial—two threatening—one assault and battery—three made use of spirits—one of them was sent here for assault and battery committed when he had been drinking freely—one other was committed for profane swearing, and one was a female. Of the doubtful one was a vagrant—one was committed for assault and battery—and one for profane swearing.

Of the intemperate one was sent here for abusing his family.

ISAAC JACKSON, *Sheriff*

Johnstown, Jan. 2d, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into the poor-house
in one year, 156.

Not from intemperance,	39
Doubtful,	24
Intemperance,	93

ELIJAH WILCOX, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax,	\$13,087 00
Of this sum there was raised to pay old arrears,	1,200 00
Leaving as the ordinary tax,	\$11,887 00
Poor,	\$2,500 00
Crime,	4,667 23
	<hr/> 7,167 23
Balance,	\$4,719 77

Mr. Reynolds, the Clerk of Supervisors, was absent; but his partner made a thorough examination of the accounts, and Mr. R. has since told me he had no doubt of its correctness.

NEW-YORK.—*Population 203,007.*

Return of the number of persons committed to the City Prison and Bridewell of the city of New-York, during the year 1833, for the following crimes, viz:

Murder,	5
Rape,	4
A. and B. with the intent to kill,	6
Perjury,	6
Forgery,	31
Fraud,	9
Burglary,	46
Bigamy,	4
Receiving stolen goods,	18
False pretences,	18
Highway robbery,	6
Grand larceny,	164
Arson,	4
Petit larceny,	666
Disorderly houses,	28
Bastardy,	9
Assault and battery,	1143
Disorderly conduct,	311
Rioting,	3
Revolt,	13
Kidnapping,	1
Nuisance,	1
Misdemeanors not included in the above,	63
Prisoners committed under the five days act, for intoxication,	507
	<hr/> 3066

Committed for examination,	3112
Committed in full on examination,	909
Discharged on examination,	2096
Committed to Penitentiary on ex- amination,	59
“ House of Refuge,	13
“ Alms-House,	29
“ Asylum,	6
	<hr/> 3112

Deduct the number fully commit-
ted, from the whole number ex-
amined cases, 909

2202

Committed during the year, 5269

Sent to the Penitentiary in 1833, as vagrants, 800, all of whom were intemperate; 507 were committed expressly for drunkenness. There was a law at that time punishing the drunkard with five days imprisonment. Also thirty-five hundred persons selling liquor according to law!! Probably thirty-five hundred police officers and their assistants were required to take care of the drunkards they made, and how many persons would be required to earn money enough to pay the expense. The above statistics were given by

S. H. JAKES, *Dep. Keeper*
New-York, Feb. 24th, 1834.

Alms-House.

The whole number of paupers supported in the alms-house during the year 1833, was 5,179; of which number, nine-tenths were such from intemperance, directly or indirectly.

The number relieved or supported out of the house, for 1833, was 3,830 families, average five persons in each, making 19,150. Of this number it is probable that three-fourths are from intemperance, directly or indirectly. This may appear as a very great average, but the great number of aliens, which are continually pouring into the city from all quarters, and their confirmed habits of intoxication are such, that if either head of a large family gets out of employ, they almost immediately come on the public for support. This being the fact, it will appear evident that either the great cause of poverty is intemperance, or that it induces those habits of laziness and idleness, which lead to poverty. The amount expended in the support of the inmates, over and above their earnings, was \$92,040 17: less by \$6,000 than the year previous.

E. M. GUION,
Clerk of the Alms-House.
Bellerue, Feb. 21, 1834.

House of Refuge.

For the sake of brevity, I omit the remarks which were contained in the previous edition of my report in regard to the admirable manner in which this excellent institution is managed—its order, neatness and excellent arrangements, combining comfort and security. Mr. Hart, the superintendent, gave me five of their annual reports, commencing with the fifth. In the sixth there is the following summary of the preceding six years:

“Character of the parents of children received into the Refuge since it was opened on the 1st of January, 1825.”

Parents been in Bridewell, 35; Penitentiary, 16; State Prison, 2; Intemperate, 464; Houses of ill-fame, 9; parents allow children to steal,

10; parents receiving the avails of stealing, 8. The whole number received in six years, 874.

Boys, 668
Girls, 206

Mr. Wood, Assistant Superintendent, after a critical examination of the entries on their books for the last year, gave me the following:

Whole number received, 129.
Both parents intemperate, 36
Where one was intemperate, 25
Where parents are not known, or are supposed to be temperate, the children are themselves intemperate, 22
Where one or both parents and children are intemperate, 8

I add the following valuable certificate from Mr. Hart, the Superintendent.

MR. CHIPMAN,

Dear Sir,—From full and satisfactory proof, we know that a considerable more than half of the parents of the children committed to this institution are decidedly intemperate; but from our own observation and experience for several years past, we have no hesitation in indulging in the belief that nine-tenths of the parents whose children come under our care, are intemperate, either one or both; and it is painful beyond degree, occasionally to see a fine mother visiting her son or daughter at the Refuge; and our minds are frequently led to wonder that such a parent should have been so unfortunate, as to have a beloved child wander from the paths of propriety and rectitude; but alas!—when the whole story is told, the father had become intemperate, and the care and sustenance of her large family of children devolved upon a mother, who but recently was in affluent, or comfortable circumstances; now has to leave her babes to take care of each other, while she is obliged to go out to the wash-tub, and her offspring are going astray, while the father may be found in a grog shop or portler house.

Respectfully, yours,

N. C. HART,

Sup. House of Refuge.

New-York, Feb. 26, 1834.

As Dr. McDonald, the Physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, was not prepared when I called on him, to give me the information I wanted, he sent to me the following:

Monday Evening, March 3, 1834.

Bloomingdale Asylum.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I have examined all the annual reports from 1821, (the year this institution went into operation,) to the close of 1833, and have found that the whole number of patients admitted during that period is 1,676; and that of this number of cases, 379 were caused by intemperance. I have no reason to doubt this to be the true statement of the number produced by intemperance alone; but there are probably other cases, in which this vice concurred

with other causes, though the proportion of these is comparatively very small.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c.

J. McDONALD.

In regard to the reports of Lunatic Asylum, I obtained a very important fact in conversation with the very respectable Matron of the Asylum at Columbus, Ohio. She observed that those marked in the reports as deranged by intemperance, was very deceptive in showing what intemperance actually did in furnishing inmates for these institutions. She said they did not count those wives who were deranged by the abuse of intemperate husbands or difficulties occasioned by the intemperance of other relatives—as fathers, brothers and children. —See also Chester co. Poor-House, Pa.

In my former editions I have expressed a doubt whether I have taken all the items which constitute the criminal and pauper expense. It was there stated too that the expense of the Board of Health was \$26,456—City courts, \$13,090 14—Lighting the streets, \$72,408 05. I there expressed a hope that the publication of these statistics might lead some person more competent to the task to make a more thorough investigation. This wish has been gratified, as I saw, some years since, a communication in one of the most respectable city papers, giving the statistics in regard to this subject, and on comparing them with mine I found them almost exactly the same—varying only some few dollars in any of the items. Indeed I could not but think the coincidence rather *remarkable*. The editor expressed his gratitude for the favor of his correspondent, and his high appreciation of its importance. I must therefore consider my own statements endorsed both by the editor and his correspondent.

Expenses.

Amount of tax collected in 1833, ..	\$649,374 51
Criminal expenses,	107,494 69
Add city watch,	\$105,602 36
Take two-thirds,	70,401 57
Total expense of crime,	177,896 26
Poor at Alms-House,	92,040 17

\$269,936 43

Further in regard to the Alms-House and Penitentiary, it was entirely impracticable to attempt an accurate examination into the habits of their inmates. The number received is so large, that it would require three or four for each appointed for the special purpose to make any thing like an accurate classification, as I have done in the other jails and poor-houses in the state.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—Population 18,485.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 82.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	10
Intemperate,	71

The one put down as temperate is a lad. Of

the intemperate a considerable number have been committed repeatedly; one man has lain in jail two-thirds of the time for three years past, for abuse to his family when intoxicated; when sober, is a kind husband and father. At least one-third of the persons imprisoned here are foreigners; their number is constantly increasing. To the influx of foreigners, I attribute the increased number of commitments, within the last two or three years.

JAMES MOLYNEUX, *Jailer.*
Lockport, July 23, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received the last year, 164.
Not from intemperance,..... 22
Doubtful,..... 29
Intemperance, 113

JOHN GOULD, *Keeper.*

Mr. Gould, who keeps all the accounts relating to the expense of the poor, certifies that the expense at the poor-house, was, \$1,286 65

Out-door poor,..... 938 22

\$2,224 87

The increase in the number of foreign poor, at this poor-house, is worthy of especial notice.

In 1830 the whole number of paupers was 95
Of these were foreigners, 33
In 1831, whole No..... 112
Foreigners,..... 61
In 1832, whole No..... 168
Foreigners,..... 111

I was unable to obtain from Mr. Cadwallader, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, the amount of taxes and the expense of crime. I applied to him personally, but he was particularly engaged; he promised however to make out the statement and forward it to me; he has not done it. A subsequent application, through a friend at Lockport, has been equally unsuccessful.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Population 71,326.

JAIL.—(Whitesborough.)

Whole number received since 20th April last, 75.

Temperate,..... 14
Doubtful,..... 25
Intemperance,..... 36

SAMUEL M. MOTT, *Sheriff.*

Explanation.—This jail is three miles from Utica, from which place a very large proportion of the whole number is sent. They are generally apprehended there and examined; sometimes kept in the watch-house, for one or two days, by which time they generally become sober, although they are drunk when taken up; of course they are sober when they first come to the knowledge of the sheriff. Mr. Mott has had charge of the jail, as it will be seen by the date above, only about 4 months; and his predecessor lived at a distance, and had taken the book containing the entry of prisoner's names, &c. previous to April 20th, with him. The

turnkey also was absent. The following particulars, however, which are embraced in the certificate, will throw some light on the subject.

Of the temperate, 5 were committed for assault and battery! one female vagrant, and three men for want of sureties to keep the peace!!—There was also two lads and one man who was acquitted on trial. Of those classed as doubtful, there were eleven females, committed as vagrants!! or disorderly persons; two men as vagrants!! one for want of surety to keep the peace! three for assault and battery!

JAIL.—(Rome.)

Whole number committed in one year, 78.
Temperate,..... 9
Doubtful,..... 1
Intemperance,..... 60

Particulars.—Of the temperate, three were lads; (two of them for Sabbath-breaking;) one a highway robber; one acquitted on trial. Of the doubtful, a number were only sent here from Whitesborough, for trial. Of the intemperate, one was charged with murder; eleven were females! and three men for abuse of their families.

HORATIO CARR, *Jailer.*
Rome, Aug. 28, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 207.
Temperate,..... 43
Doubtful,..... 44
Intemperance,..... 120

ANDREW DOWNING, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax,..... \$16,188 81
Poor,..... \$5,616 01
Crime, 7,868 56

\$13,484 57

Balance,..... \$2,704 24

CHESTER HAYDEN, *Clerk of Sup.*

Utica, Aug. 27, 1833.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Population 58,974.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 139
Temperate,..... 10
Doubtful,..... 19
Intemperance,..... 110

Of the temperate, one was committed for cutting timber on land which he claimed as his own. One was acquitted, and two were young lads. Of the doubtful, I have no doubt, from circumstances connected with their commitments, that more than one-half were intemperate. Of the intemperate, three were committed for abuse of their families, and one for incest.

JAMES HOUGH, *Jailer.*
Syracuse, Aug. 23, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 285.
Not reduced to poverty by intemperance, 69

Doubtful,.....	38
Intemperance,	178

A man that had been several days about the streets of Syracuse, in a state of intoxication, was brought here and died, three hours after, while eating his supper. A woman, eighty-six years old, is now supported here, who has four sons living in this county, all of whom are drunkards, and her husband died a drunkard.

L. HOPKINS, *Keeper.*

Onondaga, Aug. 23, 1833.

Expenses,

County tax,.....	20,489 71
Deduct cholera expenses,.....	1,672 75

Ordinary tax,.....	\$18,816 96
Poor,.....	\$2,950 00
Criminal justice,.....	5,963 84
	<hr/> \$8,913 84

The amount of expense for the detection and punishment of crime does not include the pay of judges or jurors.

R. HUBBARD, *Clerk of Sup.*

I afterwards called on the county treasurer for the amount paid judges and jurors, but could only learn that \$1,300 were raised for that purpose; and that a considerable sum derived from lottery licences was also applied to pay these officers. I therefore will take one-half this sum and add to the criminal expenses, \$750,00

Making the amount of poor and criminal expenses,.....	\$9,663 84
This amount deduct from the ordinary tax leaves for other purposes,	\$9,153 12

I am satisfied that there is some mistake in relation to the pecuniary concerns of this county, as thus exhibited. Yet the investigation was a very thorough one. I see no reason why only about one-half the tax in this county should be absorbed by the expenses of poor and crime, while a so much larger, share of the tax in other counties is absorbed by them.

A supervisor of the county, on hearing me make the above statement, said he could explain it—that there was an extra expense for building a jail, (I think,) of \$5,000, which would leave the ordinary tax \$13,816 96, and the balance, \$4,153 12.

ONTARIO COUNTY.—Population 40,167.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 69.	
Temperate,.....	7
Doubtful,	12
Intemperate,.....	50

J. M. WHEELER, *Sheriff.*

Canandaigua, July 12, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole No. received in one year, 126.	
Not from intemperance,.....	24

Doubtful,.....	15
Intemperance,.....	87

JOHN LAMPORT, *Keeper.*

Hopewell, Sept. 13, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$14,000 00
Deduct for surrogate's office,.....	800 00
	<hr/>
Leaves,	13,200 00
Poor,.....	\$3,085 92
Crime,.....	5,104 91
	<hr/> 8,190 81

Balance,.....	\$5,009 19
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HENRY CHAPIN, *Clerk of Sup.*

ORANGE COUNTY.—Population 45,366.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 107.

Temperate,.....	13
Doubtful,.....	44
Intemperate,.....	50

Of the temperate, one was imprisoned for selling cakes at a camp meeting, a riot ensuing; and three were females. Of the doubtful, a large proportion were sent here from Newburgh; quite a number of them were foreigners; seven of them were committed for assault and battery. Of the intemperate, four were women, and one of them was sent here for assault and battery. One man was sent here for stabbing another; one for whipping his wife; one for not providing for his family; the family was sent to the poor-house; one was a farmer worth \$2,000, for stealing, while intoxicated, a shawl worth fifty cents; he was convicted and fined \$25. I should not dare to say under oath, that I believe, during the two years I have kept this jail, that five strictly temperate persons have been committed for crime.

ZOPHER FINCH, *Jailer.*

Dec. 7, 1833.

JAIL.—(Second examination.)

Whole number committed, 106.	
Temperate,.....	9
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,.....	95

Of the intemperate, thirteen for riots—one, a man, for assault and battery on a female—four for whipping their wives, one of them whipped his wife with a *dog*! One under sentence of death for killing his wife when drunk—most of them were brought here while intoxicated.

G. W. HOWELL, *Sheriff*

Goshen, 14, Oct. 1835.

Poor-House.

There are now in the poor-house, 227.	
Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,.....	57
Doubtful,.....	49
Intemperance,	121

Among the temperate I have classed nineteen

lunatics, sixteen idiots, and five mutes; I am unable to say how many have been assisted here within a year, but it will be safe to say double the number, that is, 454, who may be classed as to their habits as above.

F. A. WEBB, *Keeper.*

Goshen, Dec. 6th. 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$16,000 00
Criminal justice,.....	4,354 22
Poor,.....	11,513 00
	<hr/>
	15,867 22

Balance,..... \$132 78

D. M. WESTCOTT, *Clerk of Sup.*

JAS. W. WILKIN,

Treasurer of Orange co.

ORLEANS COUNTY.—Population 18,773.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 29.	
Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	26

NOAH INGERSOLL, *Jailer.*

Albion, July 27, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 45.	
Not from intemperance,	11
Doubtful,.....	8
Intemperance,	26

A. PIERSON, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$5,201 48
Poor,	\$2,254 53
Crime,.....	1,905 42
	<hr/>
	\$4,159 95

Balance,

\$1,041 48

R. R. WHELOCK, *Clerk of Sup.*

OSWEGO COUNTY.—Population 27,104.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 37.	
Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperate,.....	25

Of the 9 doubtful, two were lads; one committed for assault and battery, the other for Sabbath breaking, also one more for assault and battery. Of the intemperate, three were committed for whipping their wives.

WM. HALE, *Sheriff.*

Pulaski, Sept. 2, 1833.

N. B. At the moment when Mr. Hale sat down with me in his office, to make the examination, he was called upon to lock up a prisoner that had just been brought from Oswego. I went with him, and found at once that the prisoner would add one to the list of the intemperate. The account given by the constable who brought him was this. It appeared that the prisoner was

a drunken loafer, and a vile wretch in Oswego village treated him freely, and then gave him a knife, and told him to kill the cows of a neighbor, against whom he harbored feelings of revenge. The order was obeyed, four cows were most horribly mutilated, one having her neck cut half off, another her hamstrings cut, another its entrails let out.

Poor-House.

Whole number in 11 months, 114.

Not reduced by intemperance, ... 20

Doubtful, ... 9

Intemperance, ... 85

LEWIS JOHNSON, *Keeper.*

Mexico, Sept. 5, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$8,861 22
Deduct expenses of cholera,.....	2,000 00

Ordinary tax,..... \$6,861 22

Poor,..... \$1,966 43

Criminal justice,..... 2,563 61

\$4,530 04

Left for other purposes a balance of \$2,331 18

There is also a sum of \$763 83 reported by the superintendents of poor, which is probably to be added to poor expenses. The question was, whether it belonged to town or county poor.

A. G. McCARTY.

N. B. Mr. McCarty is a partner in the law business with Mr. Helm, the clerk of supervisors. Mr. H. being absent, Mr. McCarty examined the books and gave his certificate.

OTSEGO COUNTY.—Population 51,372.

JAIL.

Whole number committed to this jail in one year, 52.

Temperate,..... 4

Doubtful,..... 3

Intemperate,..... 45

Of the temperate, one was a lad 13 or 14 years old; one was a man on charge of assault and battery, and was acquitted on trial; another was committed for want of sureties to keep the peace. Of the intemperate, one was imprisoned for stabbing his brother; two for abusing their wives; two, a brother and sister, for INCEST and ARSON; four others were a father, mother, and two sons.

DON F. HERRICK, *Sheriff.*

Cooperstown, 25th Nov. 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into the poor-house in one year, 190.

Not reduced by intemperance, ... 33

Doubtful,..... 5

Intemperance, 152

Of the temperate, 5 were sent here for safe keeping, and four others were lunatics. Seventy-one were children of drunken fathers, and nineteen were wives of intemperate husbands.

GEO. W. STILLMAN, *Keeper.*

Middlefield, Nov. 25, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax for 1833,.....	\$13,912 45
Poor,.....	\$5,190 54
Criminal justice,.....	4,666 63
	<hr/>
	\$9,857 17

Balance, \$4,055 28
LEVI C. TURNER, Clerk of Sup.

N. B. Mr. Turner was the first clerk of supervisors I had found, who had adopted the plan I had pursued, of exhibiting the pecuniary evils of intemperance. Mr. Turner is now (1842,) a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, where by an examination of their jail and poor-house, and an examination in regard to the expenses growing out of the use of liquor, he has obtained a mass of facts which have been spread before the people, and doubtless laid the foundation for the very great revival of the temperance cause, which has, during the last and present year, taken place there.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Population 12,628.*JAIL.*

Whole No. committed since the 1st of March last, (at which time I took charge of this jail, 6.	
Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	3

One of the temperate was committed for assault and battery, another was a pauper who had threatened to burn the poor-house !!!

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted since the 19th of Feb. last, 81.

Not from intemperance,	19
Doubtful,	29
Intemperance,	33

Among the temperate, are a number of idiots and lunatics, and among the doubtful are 18 children.

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Keeper.

Carmel, Dec. 14, 1833.

I would not question Mr. Townsend's veracity; he has certified to what he thought was true; but who will believe that the parents of all these 18 children, or even a majority of them, were temperate. I have found but very few children whose parents were temperate, supported at the public expense.

Expenses.

County tax for 1833,.....	\$3,200 00
Raised for the support of	
the poor,.....	\$2,140 00
Crime,.....	216 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,356 00
Balance,.....	<hr/>
	\$844 00

J. MOREHOUSE,

County Clerk, and acting Clerk of Sup.

Dec. 14, 1833.

N. B. Jurors are not paid in this county, and none of the expense of summoning jurors is included.

QUEENS COUNTY.—Population 22,460.*JAIL.*

Whole number in one year, 70.	
Temperate,.....	9
Doubtful,.....	6
Intemperate,.....	55

Of the temperate, one was imprisoned for disobeying an injunction from the chancellor; two for bastardy; two were boys; two were females. Of the doubtful, two were vagrants, and probably intemperate; another was an Irish woman, for abuse.

JOHN SIMONSON, Sheriff

North Hempsted, March 1, 1834.

N. B. There is no county poor-house in this county. An individual is hired to keep them at one dollar per week, including all ages. I called upon Mr. Tappan, who keeps them this year, and who has, I believe, kept them a number of years past, and obtained the following statement, after a careful examination.

Whole number received in one year, 31.	
Not from intemperance,	2
Doubtful,.....	0
From intemperance,	29

LEONARD TAPPAN.

Jericho, March 1, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$5,138 00
County poor,.....	\$1,610 12
Crime,	1,982 74
	<hr/>
	\$3,592 86

Balance,..... \$1,545 14

The six towns of Queens county, each maintain their own town poor, at an aggregate expense of \$4,300.

JOSEPH DODGE, Clerk of Sup.

N. Hempsted, March 1, 1834.

N. B. Most, if not all the towns in the county have each their own poor-house.

RENSELAER CO.—Population 49,421.*JAIL.*

Whole number committed in the month of January last, 66.

Temperate,.....	4
Doubtful,.....	12
Intemperate,.....	50

Of this number, (66,) 13 were for assault and battery; 6 disorderly conduct; 26 for breach of the peace; 5 were intemperate females; and 6 were men for whipping their wives, or abuse to their families.

The whole number committed during the year 1833, was 1,275; and I have no doubt that they would average about the same as for the month given.

Among the doubtful, are two men who are generally considered as temperate, but were intoxicated at the time they committed the offenses for which they were imprisoned.

BENJAMIN READ, Dep. Sailer.

Troy, Feb. 12, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number (town paupers,) during the year ending 1st of Oct. last, 234.

Not from intemperance,.....	10
Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperance,	215

Whole number assisted during the same time as county paupers, 328.

Not from intemperance,.....	11
Doubtful,.....	18
Intemperance,	299

ISAAC LOVEJOY, Keeper.

Vagrants supported or assisted here during the year, (at the expense of the county,) 120.

Not from intemperance,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperance,	114

So that of the three descriptions of paupers the whole number is 682.

Not from intemperance,.....	23
Doubtful,.....	31
Intemperance,	628

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$35,023 49
In this there is an extra item provided for, of.....	1,584 04

Leaving,

Support of poor at poor-house, and for temporary relief,.....	\$8,690 00
Also for support of vagrants,.....	976 80
	<hr/>
	\$9,666 80

The administration of criminal justice,....	\$14,546 36
	<hr/>
	24,213 16

Balance,

For the expense of the poor, I have the certificate of
SAMUEL KENDRICK,
One of the Supts of Co. poor.

For the expense of crime, as the clerk of the board of supervisors was absent attending to his duties as a member of assembly at Albany, I called upon "NATHAN DAUCHY, Esq. one of supervisors for the city of Troy," who very obligingly, examined the books and accounts of the clerk of the board, and gave me the statement above.

RENSSELAER CO.—(Second Examination.)

JAIL.

In one month, from 18th July to 18th August, 1835, 125 persons were committed.

Temperate,.....	9
Doubtful,.....	28
Intemperance,.....	88

Of the doubtful, one was intoxicated when he committed the offence!! Most of the others, I have no doubt were intemperate; of the intemperate, one was insane; a considerable number for

abuse to their families; fifty-three for disorderly conduct; sixteen men and one woman, for assault and battery.

R. SWEET, Jailor.

Poor-House.

Whole number received from 1st Oct. 1834, to 21st Aug. 1835, 758.

Temperate,.....	37
Doubtful,	74
Intemperance,	647

Of the intemperate, one was a child whose father died in jail of delirium tremens, and the mother committed suicide; another was a child whose father killed the mother; one deranged by intemperance. Children of intemperate parents, 176; Intemperate parents, 102.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—Population 7,082.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 18.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperance,.....	13

Of the doubtful, all were females; 3 for assault and battery!! the other was deranged; probably all were intemperate.

A. AUTEN, Jailor.

Feb. 27, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into the poor-house the past year, 26.

Not from intemperance,.....	6
Doubtful,.....	6
Intemperance,	14

JAPHAT ALSTON, Keeper.

Northfield, Feb. 27, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$2,288 42
Poor,.....	\$1,036 21
Crime,.....	568 55
	<hr/>
	1,604 76

Balance,.....

RICHARD CONNER, Clerk of Sup.
Richmond, Feb. 27, 1834.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—Population 9,388

JAIL.

Whole number committed from Sept. 1832, to Sept. 1833, 15.

Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperance,.....	11

The three classed as intemperate, are lads who were engaged in an affray in an academy, which resulted in the breaking of windows, &c. The doubtful one I think made use of spirits. Of the eleven, one was sent here for abusing his wife; two for rape; one for breaking into a distillery and stealing a pail full of whiskey, in a pail which he had stolen for that purpose. In order that he might drink the whiskey thus obtained in peace and quietness, he went into a hog's bed and remained there until nearly starved; another

was sentenced to jail twenty days, for stealing green corn from the field, and selling it for whiskey; another, who was imprisoned for passing counterfeit money, had lived in this vicinity, and was considered a temperate man, a temperate drinker, but after his commitment, he manifested a very craving appetite for liquor, begged for it in the most importunate manner, and his children brought it to the jail in a covered pail, with a view of conveying it to him, under the pretence of having honey.

HARMAN BLAUVELT, Jailer.

Clarkstown, Dec. 10, 1833.

There is no poor-house in this county.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$2,079 52
County poor,.....	\$490 77
Crime,	881 91
	<hr/> 1,372 68

Balance,..... \$706 84

N. B. The money raised for the support of town poor the last year, was \$1,700.

JOHN COLE, Clerk of Sup.

Clarkstown, Dec. 12, 1833.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Population 38,679.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 52.

Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	20
Intemperate,.....	27

Of the temperate, two were women, and two were quite young girls, and the fifth was acquitted on trial. Of the doubtful, two were vagrants; two were acquitted on trial, and two for assault and battery—(I do not recollect their persons;) and three were gamblers. Of the intemperate, one was John Watkins, who has been executed for a murder committed under the influence of ardent spirit; another is now in jail, charged with assisting Watkins in his escape; another was a woman, who hung herself within three hours after she was brought here; one for threatening to kill his wife, and five for whipping their wives, or abuse to their families. Most of the twenty, judging from appearances and circumstances, it is my decided opinion were intemperate.

JOHN DUNNING, Jailer.

Ballston, Feb. 7, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into this poor-house during 1833, 184.

Not from intemperance,.....	17
Doubtful,.....	43
Intemperance,	124

A majority of the doubtful were transient foreigners, and I presume that most of them were brought here by intemperance.

D. A. COLLAMER, Keeper.

Ballston, Feb. 7, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$12,200 00
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In which is included, toward paying for the poor establishment, about 1,627 00

Leaving as the ordinary tax,.....	\$10,573 00
Poor,.....	\$4,162 05
Crime,.....	3,475 37
	<hr/> 7,637 42

Balance,..... \$2,935 58

A. GOODRICH, Clerk of Sup.

SCHENECTADY CO.—Population 12,347.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 145.

Temperate,	16
Doubtful,.....	22
Intemperate,.....	107

Of the temperate, one was committed for assault and battery, and makes use of ardent spirits. Of the doubtful, three for riot; two for assault and battery; three by the name of John Doe. Of the intemperate, one was a woman for abuse to her husband, and sixteen men for abuse to their wives.

ISAAC I. YATES, Sheriff.

Schenectady, Feb. 10, 1834.

The Sheriff supposes that both those classed as temperate and doubtful, made use of spirits.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted at this poor-house, from July 1832, to July 1833, 117.

Not from intemperance,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	20
Intemperance,	94

Those classed as doubtful were most of them transient persons, who were here but a short time.

HENRY CLUTE, Keeper.

Schenectady, Feb. 10, 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$11,652 52
Poor,	\$3,273 48
Crime,	3,168 89
	<hr/> 6,437 37

Balance,..... \$5,215 15

A. L. LINN, Clerk of Sup.

Feb. 8, 1834.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.—Population 27,902.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 25.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	7
Intemperate,.....	18

Of the doubtful, one was a girl, and one was a lad; two for assault and battery; one with intent to kill; one other threatening to kill; the 18 I know to be decidedly intemperate.

PETER OSTERHOUT, Sheriff.

Schoharie, Dec. 30, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into poor-house, 32.

Not from intemperance,	7
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Doubtful,.....	9
Intemperance,.....	16

M. BELLINGER, *Keeper*.
Middleburgh, Dec. 31, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax, for 1833,.....	\$3,124 00
Raised for support of poor, \$1,055 11	
Criminal justice,.....	1,337 20
	<hr/>
	\$2,392 31

Balancee,.....	\$731 69
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HENRY HAMILTON, *Sup. of Schoharie*.

ENECA COUNTY.—Population 21,041.

(JAIL.—Ovid.)

Whole number committed in one year, 16.

Temperate,.....	6
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	10

NELSON COLE, *Jailer*.

Ovid, Seneca co. Sept. 11, 1833.

N. B. Mr. Cole says that he has never had so large a share of temperate persons since he has kept the jail.

JAIL.—(Waterloo.)

Whole number committed in one year, 31.

Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	28

Particulars.—One of the temperate was acquitted on trial. A very large proportion of the prisoners were intoxicated when brought to jail. It is rare that I turn the key for the first time upon a prisoner who is not intoxicated. Three of the intemperate were committed for abuse of their families—one three times.

A. A. BALDWIN, *Jailer*.

Waterloo, Seneca co. Sept. 12, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$6,108 27
Poor,.....	\$1,627 00
Criminal justice,.....	3,511 52
	<hr/>
	5,138 52

Balancee left for ordinary purposes,...	\$969 75
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JEREMIAH RAPHALEY, *Clerk of Sup.*
Covert, Sept. 11, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 97.

Not from intemperance,.....	18
Doubtful,.....	12
Intemperance,.....	67

Among the intemperate is a physician, who once was a very respectable citizen and practitioner.

G. LEWIS, *Keeper*.

Seneca Falls, Sept. 12, 1833.

STEBEN COUNTY.—Population 33,851.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 19.

Temperate,.....	3
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Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperate,.....	22

Three were committed for abusing their wives; and one son for whipping his father.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON, *Sheriff*.

Bath, August 12, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$13,567 67
Included for poor-house and farm, as above,.....	2,000 00

Leaving,.....	\$11,567 67
Poor,.....	\$5,292 00
Crime,.....	2,450 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,742 00

Balancee,.....	\$3,825 67
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The expenses of this county I was unable to obtain on my first examination, but procured the above, March 11th, 1836, from GEO. C. EDWARDS, Clerk of Supervisors.

ST. LAWRENCE CO.—Population 36,354.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 49.

Temperate,.....	8
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	38

Of the temperate, two were lads, one of whom made free use of ardent spirits; the third was a lad, the son of a drunkard; another was a woman who committed a number of forgeries in order to obtain opium; but was, previous to her contracting this habit, a woman of fair character and respectability.

Of the three, two are known to drink spirits. Of the 38, one was a young man, once very respectable, became intemperate, and has been in jail twice for assault and battery, and once for petit larceny; another was a woman for threatening to kill her husband, and two men for whipping their wives.

L. BUCK, *Sheriff*.

Canton, 15th Jan. 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 153.

Not from intemperance,.....	14
Doubtful,.....	50
Intemperance,.....	90

Of the doubtful, two are said to be intemperate, one other was a hard drinker, and another is a boatman, and probably intemperate. There is one who was once a man of property, drank freely, and is now a pauper!

Among the intemperate, are a woman and four children; the husband was sent to jail for stealing a barrel of whiskey, and his family was sent to the poor-house; eleven others were the wives and children of two drunken brothers, who abandoned them in the street; one of the women gave birth to a child a few hours after she was brought here, and the other in a few weeks.

About 150 others have received assistance du-

ring the year, who have not been brought here, as our establishment was not large enough to accommodate them. I have no doubt, whatever, that quite as large a proportion of these were reduced to poverty by intemperance, as of those who were assisted here.

MINOT JENISON, *Keeper.*

Canton, 14th Jan. 1834.

Expenses.

County tax,	\$13,661 46
County poor,	\$7,702 79
Crime,	3,648 35
	<hr/>
	11,351 14
Balance,	<hr/>
	\$2,310 32

PRESTON KING,

Supervisor of Oswegatchie.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Population 26,780.

JAIL.

Whole number imprisoned since 5th of June last, 25.

Temperate,	6
Doubtful,	4
Intemperate,	15

Of the doubtful one is said to be intemperate; another is probably intemperate; the third appeared to be intemperate. Of the intemperate, one has been convicted of killing his wife; another is in jail, charged with shooting his wife.

HENRY T. PENNY, *Jailer.*

River Head, 3d March, 1834.

Second Examination in 1835.

JAIL.

Whole No. committed, 38

Temperate,	5
Doubtful,	6
Intemperate,	27

Two of the temperate used spirits. Of the intemperate, five for whipping their wives, one three times; one woman, twice, for threatening; one, assault on a woman; one deranged by intemperance; one man for killing his wife, both drunk at the time.

HENRY T. PENNY, *Jailer.*

No poor-house, and but two or three persons that have been assisted the past year as county poor.

Expenses.

County tax,	\$2,924 83
Of which was raised to repair court- and jail,	500 00
	<hr/>
Ordinary tax,	\$2,424 83
County poor,	\$145 00
Crime,	1,270 40
	<hr/>
	1,415 40
Balance,	<hr/>
	\$1,009 43

N. B.—The amount ordered to be raised by the several towns for the support of their own poor, was \$6,850.

Suppose that only three-fourths are made paupers in this way, the proportion of the expense, that is, three-fourths of \$6,850 is \$5,138, or more than twice the whole sum raised for the ordinary contingent expenses of the county. Here is unquestionably a serious evil. Where is the good to counterbalance it.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Population 12,364.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 7.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	0
Intemperate,	6

The one put down as temperate was a lad, a foreigner. The other six were very intemperate; one for abuse to his family, and another for assault and battery with intent to kill, and for sending a challenge.

B. GRAY, *Jailer.*

Monticello, Dec. 5, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received into the poor-house during the past year, 27.

Temperate,	0
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	25

One of the doubtful was a transient woman, the other was a poor girl, who was here but a few days. I had no knowledge of her parents.

CORNELIUS YOUT, *Keeper.*

Dec. 6, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,	\$4,235 93
Poor,	\$2,052 91
Crime,	1,123 26
	<hr/>
	3,176 17
Balance,	<hr/>
	\$1,059 76

P. F. HUNN, *Clerk of Sup.*

TIOGA COUNTY.—Population 27,690.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 31.

Temperate,	19
Doubtful,	0
Intemperate,	12

E. B. TUTHILL, *Jailer.*

Elmira, Aug. 13, 1833.

The above is so obviously incorrect that I only re-publish it as a rebuke to the man who gave it. I give the following examination of the same jail, though the county has been divided and this part bears the name of CHEMUNG.

From the 1st January to this date, whole number, 24.

Temperate,	5
Doubtful,	0
Intemperate,	19

Of the intemperate one highway robbery; 9 assault and battery—three of them with intent to kill, and one case that of a man on his daughter.

ter—two for rape—one for horse stealing—
drunk at the time. W. R. JUDSON, *Jailer.*
Elmira, Sept. 28, 1841.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 53.
Not from intemperance, 5
Doubtful, 19
Intemperance, 29

JAMES VAN ETTEN, *Keeper.*
Cayuta, Aug. 14, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax, 1832, \$6,169 37
Poor, \$3,313 10
Crime, 2,412 88
\$5,725 98

Balance, \$443 39

The reason why so small a balance is left, is probably this:—About \$3,000 was raised in 1831, and placed into the hands of the superintendents of the poor, which rendered it necessary to raise less in 1832, and of course diminished the amount of county tax for that year.

T. MAXWELL, *Clerk of Sup.*

JAIL, (at Owego.)

Whole number committed in one year, 16.
Temperate, 0
Doubtful, 2
Intemperate, 14

One of the doubtful was an intemperate man, but I cannot say that his intemperance was the cause of his committing the act for which he was in prison; two of the intemperate were charged with abuse to their families. One was committed twice for this offence.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

Under Sheriff and Jailer.

eastern jury district Tioga co.

Owego, Nov. 28, 1833.

N. B. A number of others were locked up until they got sober.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—*Population 36,545.*

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 76.
Temperate, 10
Doubtful, 15
Intemperate, 51

Of the temperate five were acquitted. Of the intemperate one after serving out his time for petit larceny, when discharged stole the blankets from his cell—for this he was sent to state-prison. One son for beating his mother, and three husbands for whipping their wives.

Poor-House.

Total of town and county paupers, 135.
Not from intemperance, 22
Doubtful, 17
Intemperance, 96

ELIHU ELLIS, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax, \$6,711 6.
Poor, \$2,986 64
Criminal justice, 2,785 76
5,772 40

Balance, \$939 21

In the amount expended for the support of poor, is the sum of \$484 43 for support of town poor, and not included in county tax.

This would make the county tax, ... \$7,196 04
Deduct as above, 5,772 40

Leaves a balance of, \$1,423 64

H. S. WALBRIDGE, *Clerk of Sup.*

ULSTER COUNTY.—*Population 36,550.*

JAIL.

Whole number committed within one year, 46.

Temperate, 4
Doubtful, 3
Intemperate, 39

Of the three classed as doubtful, I cannot recollect their persons. From the commitments, it appears that one was sent here for disorderly conduct, one for stealing fowls, and the other for petit larceny; nearly all of the 39 were notorious drunkards, one of whom was committed for stealing four cents, with which he purchased spirits; one for killing a man, and that while intoxicated. Three are women; one of them has been committed three times; and a number of men have been committed for abusing their families.

ASA S. WYGANT,

Under Sheriff and Jailer.

Kingston, Dec. 19, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted from Oct. 17, 1832, to Oct. 17, 1833, was 111.

Not from intemperance, 4
Doubtful, 4
Intemperance, 103

SAMUEL HASBROUCK, *Keeper.*

Mr. Hasbrouck says that there were also, during the same time, assisted as town paupers, 117.

Not from intemperance, 4
Doubtful, 8
Intemperance, 105

Of those brought here by intemperance are the wife and four children of a man liberally educated and bred to the profession of the law—his wife was sick and brought here on a litter. Another was also an eminent lawyer. Also a man once a distinguished teacher of a classical school in the city of New-York.

Expenses.

County tax, \$12,792 63
County poor, \$4,600 00
Criminal justice, 4,900 00
\$9,500 00

Balance, \$3,292 63

N. B.—The expense of town poor supported at poor-house, raised by tax on each town for the support of its own poor, \$1,461 85.

P. V. GAASBECK, *Clerk of Sup.*
Kingston, Dec. 19, 1834.

WARREN COUNTY.—Population 11,796.
JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 25.
Temperate, 3
Doubtful, 3
Intemperate, 19

Of the temperate, one was a woman. Of the doubtful, two were lads, both said to be intemperate. One of them for assault and battery; the third is a man also said to be intemperate. Twelve of the nineteen were committed for assault and battery—four of them were brothers!

JAMES T. CAMERON, *Sheriff.*
Caldwell, Jan. 31, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 72.
Not from intemperance, 23
Doubtful, 33
Intemperance, 16

SETH NICKERSON, *Keeper.*
Warrensburgh, Jan. 31, 1834.

Remarks.—This is one of the most unsatisfactory examinations that I have made. The attention of the keeper had not probably been called to the subject of intemperance as connected with pauperism; and many of the inmates were from distant towns, about whom Mr. N. knew nothing previous to their being brought to the poor-house.

Expenses.

County tax, \$4,816 21
Poor, \$1,040 70
Crime, 1,559 31
2,600 01
Balance, \$2,216 20

JOHN B. PROSSER, *Clerk of Sup.*

WASHINGTON CO.—Population 42,635.

JAIL.

Whole number in one year, 51.
Temperate, 5
Doubtful, 12
Intemperance, 34

Among the temperate, one was a lad, and one was a man for whipping his wife. Of the doubtful, there are two whose persons I do not recollect; one that occasionally gets intoxicated. Four others are sisters, the daughters of intemperate parents; the parents kept a house of ill fame, and these daughters were kept as prostitutes—one of them was only 12 or 13 years old.

DARIUS SHERILL, *Sheriff.*
Salem, Feb. 4, 1834.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 94.

Not from intemperance, 16
Doubtful, 35
Intemperance, 43

Among the temperate are a number of idiots and lunatics. And about three-fourths of the doubtful are the children of foreigners.

DAVID THOMAS, *Keeper.*

Argyle, Feb. 6, 1834.

The superintendents of the county poor gave a statement, (published in my former edition,) the purport of which is, that from June 20th, 1827, to Oct. 1st, 1829, there had been 322 received into the establishment, and that 290 of them, or more than seven-eighths, were made paupers, directly or indirectly, by intemperance.

DAVID THOMAS, *Keeper.*

Argyle, Feb. 6, 1834.

In re-examining this poor-house in August, 1835, I found that in about a year 148 had been received.

Temperate, 0
Doubtful, 15
Intemperance, 133

Of the 133, thirty-four were wives who had intemperate husbands or were themselves intemperate, and fifty-four children, one or both of whose parents were intemperate.

Expenses.

County tax, \$11,818 91
Poor, \$4,966 95
Crime, 5,010 49
9,977 44

Balance for other purposes, \$1,841 47

IRA PARMELEY, *Clerk of Sup.*

North-White Creek, Feb. 7, 1834.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Population 33,643.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 43.
Temperate, 3
Doubtful, 0
Intemperance, 40

CALVIN D. PARMETER, *Sheriff.*
Lyons, July 12, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in one year, 130.
Not from intemperance, 31
Doubtful, 19
Intemperance, 80

Particulars.—Of the 31, was an English family of seven; a German family of four; two degraded persons brought here for safe keeping only, and two illegitimate children.

S. VAUGHN, *Keeper.*

Expenses.

County tax, \$7,500 00
Poor, \$3,000 00
Criminal justice, 3,000 00
\$6,000 00

Balance, \$1,500 00

G. W. SCOTT, *Clerk of Sup.*

Newark, July 11, 1833

WESTCHESTER CO.—Population 36,456.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 25.	
Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,.....	20

One of those classed as temperate made free use of spirits, but could not be considered a drunkard; his offense, an assault and battery on a woman; another made use of spirits, and was imprisoned for whipping his wife!

JACOB FOSHAY, *Jailer.*

White-Plains, Dec. 12, 1833.

The county clerk says that he knows the person last mentioned, and that he was very intemperate.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted during a year, 374.

It was not convenient for the keeper to make an examination of each name father back than the first of Nov. (one month and 11 days,) and he says there are now, or have been, since the 1st of Nov. last, assisted at this poor house, 205.

Not reduced by intemperance,...	22
Doubtful,....	70
Intemperance,	113

Three-fourths of those classed as temperate are idiots or lunatics. Of the doubtful, I give it as my decided opinion, that a large majority of them, could their history be known, were reduced to poverty, directly or indirectly, by intemperance. ISAAC COUTANT, *Keeper,*

Mount Pleasant, Dec. 11, 1833.

Expenses.

County tax,.....	\$13,600 00
Of this there was raised to pay for additional land for the poor-house farm,.....	3,037 68

Leaving as the ordinary tax, \$10,562 32	
Poor,.....	\$7,159 80
Criminal justice,.....	1,189 48
	<hr/> 8,349 28

Balance,..... \$2,213 04

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, *Clerk of Sup.*

N. B. In 1826, before the establishment of our county poor-house, the poor tax was \$12,306 97.

YATES COUNTY.—Population 19,009.

JAIL.

Whole number received in six months, 10.	
Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	5

WM. HUSTON, *Jailer.*

Penn-Yan, Sept. 12, 1833.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 67.

Not from intemperance,.....	14
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperance,	50

Particulars.—Eight of these belong to one family, and the father makes free use of ardent spirit. I have however classed them as not reduced to poverty by intemperance.

ISAEL CHISSOM, *Keeper*

Expenses,

County tax,.....	\$6,900 00
In this was included, to pay towards poor-house, &c.	2,136 70
Ordinary tax,.....	4,763 30
Poor,.....	\$1,676 97
Criminal justice,.....	850 00
	<hr/> \$2,526 97

Leaving for other purposes,..... \$2,536 33

JOHN POWELL, *Clerk of Sup.*

I have now, sir, laid before you the result of my agency. I might, it is true, (and it may be expected that I should do so,) give you other information touching the cause of temperance, which my tour may have enabled me to obtain: but this I purposely omit doing. My object was to obtain *facts* in relation to particular points; and were I to attempt giving you an account of the state of the temperance cause, and its comparative advancement in different counties or sections of our country, it is obvious that the hasty view I have been able to take in passing rapidly through the counties visited, would render the information I could furnish you of little value. I might too, speak of the manner in which our jails and poor-houses are kept; but here again I have to say that *this* was not my object, and it would have required time which I did not feel at liberty to spend in this way. My business was with the *keepers* of poor-houses and jails, and not with their *inmates*. Of jails I have seen little; of poor-houses, I have necessarily seen more, the latter laying more open to inspection.

Of these I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying, that generally they appear to possess every comfort which they are designed to afford, and that cleanliness is a striking feature in the appearance of nearly all of them, and the superintendents have in most cases selected as keepers men, of business and intelligence.

I am fully aware that in the details I have given, there is great sameness, but my object is to show what is the *uniform, legitimate* effect of the use of ardent spirits, and without going into these details, this could not be fully accomplished. ALCOHOL is on trial—sheriffs, keepers of poor-houses, clerks of supervisors, magistrates, the superintendents and officers of the house of refuge, and of the lunatic asylum, &c. are giving testimony. Let them be heard. The greater the uniformity in the testimony they give, the greater the influence it ought to have and will have on the minds of an honest and intelligent jury.

And now, in view of the facts which the sta-

tics I have exhibited showing the proportion of pauperism and crime growing out of intemperance, and the expense which it occasions, arising *directly* from the same cause, besides the incalculably larger amount arising from it *indirectly*, in the loss of time, of litigation it occasions; the time of parties, witnesses, and spectators; the interruption and derangement of business; the destruction of property; the loss of health, and the bills of physicians,—it would seem that men endowed with reason, would look around them and inquire for the *benefits* to counterbalance these evils; and if none could be found, that the next object of inquiry would be the *remedy*. And this, reason and common sense cannot mistake. The evils had existed, had been seen and deplored, and yet had *increased* for centuries, until societies were formed taking for their fundamental principle, total abstinence. The success which has followed their organization, and the exertions of their members, can leave no doubt that a complete victory will finally crown their efforts; and notwithstanding I have shown beyond the power of contradiction, that *more* than three-fourths of the ordinary tax is absorbed by the support of poor and the administration of criminal justice—that *more* than *three-fourths* of the pauperism is occasioned by intemperance, and *more* than five-sixths of those committed on criminal charges are intemperate; yet the greatest obstacle in your way is the pecuniary interest of a few individuals, that of manufacturers and venders. If the tax payers will submit to this, we might, looking upon it as a mere matter of pecuniary profit or loss, stand by and laugh at their folly: but when we reflect that the business of the manufacturer and vender involves the temporal happiness of thousands, as well as their eternal interests, the subject assumes an infinitely more serious aspect. In no poor-house that I have visited, have I failed of finding the wife or the widow, and the children of the drunkard. In one poor-house, as my certificate will show, of 190 persons received there the past year, were *nineteen wives of drunken husbands*, and *seventy-one children of drunken fathers*! In almost every jail were husbands confined for whipping their wives, or for otherwise abusing their families. In one nine, in another fourteen, in another sixteen, had been in prison for this offence the last year; in another, three out of the four who were *then* in prison were confined for *whipping their wives*. But when we reflect that but a very small proportion of these brutes in human shape are thus punished, the amount of misery and domestic suffering arising from this source exceeds the powers of the human mind to compute; and yet the sale of that which causes all this, is not only tolerated, but is *authorised by law*.

Could we collect the wives and children of this class in a great amphitheatre; place in an outer circle the manufacturers and the venders, and fix them there until each mother and child had told the history of their griefs; of their

downward course from affluence or competency; from respectability and domestic happiness to poverty, to misery, and wretchedness; could the scenes of domestic discord be all acted over; could the blows of the sworn and once loved and cherished protector, now transformed to a madman and a brute, be made to sound in their ears, with the shrieks of these wives and mothers, and the wailings of their innocent children; could they, for the occasion, be furnished with powers of language to describe their days of toil and misery, and their nights of unmitigated, unmingled and unavailing sorrow and anguish; could they throw into their countenances all the agony which has so often wrung their souls, all the terror and trembling, all the disgust and loathing which the conduct of their husbands and fathers have caused them; could these men hear the prayers of these wives for their husbands, that the temptation which had so besotted and enslaved them might not again be thrown in their way; and finally, could the secret tears which they have shed be made to flow in full view of this circle of makers and dealers that surround them; could all this be done, is there a soul not absolutely in league with the great Adversary and Tempter himself, who could for another day or hour continue in this unholy business? Yet all this is seen by the eye of Omniscience, and these groans and wailings and prayers have entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth; and yet these men who are the chief agents in producing all this, would have us consider them as patriots, as philanthropists, or even as *Christians*! Yes, men who profess to be governed by the law of *love*—to feel their paramount obligation to do good to all men, yet assisting to hoist the flood-gates of intemperance, spreading desolation and ruin and death! occasioning misery in all its disgusting and horrid and heart-rending forms; and crime, which is filling our jails with felons, and our madhouses with maniacs, and our land with widows and orphans, and hastening to the grave and to the judgment, those who God has said cannot inherit his kingdom! And yet, all this is seen in every section of our country at this day; when no man can plead ignorance in regard to this subject.

You, Sir, with every friend of his country, and especially every friend to the religion of our Saviour, cannot but be pained at the bare recital of these facts; yet you, and all that are engaged in the temperance reformation, may have the pleasing reflection that you are laboring to eradicate these evils, and that all your labors and sacrifices in this cause have, thus far, been crowned with a measure of success so far beyond your most sanguine anticipations, as to demonstrate that the reform of temperance is under the special protection of Him who can and will cause it ultimately to gain a complete and glorious triumph.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL CHIPMAN

APPENDIX.

There having been an unexpected delay in the publication of my report, I have used the time thus afforded me in extending my investigations into the three adjoining states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

My first visit was to the town of Litchfield, Conn. Here, as in the other places which I visited, every facility was promptly afforded me for effecting the object of my visit. The following is the certificate of the jailer:

Whole number imprisoned with one year on criminal charges, 31.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,	3
Intemperate,.....	28

Of the three classed as doubtful, two made use of spirits, one of them very freely; the other was a transient person, and I cannot state with certainty as to his habits, but presume he was intemperate. Of the 28, one has been in jail repeatedly, the last time for assault and battery on a tavern keeper. Two others were lads, and their misconduct was the direct result of their intemperance. One man was committed for an attempt to commit a rape on his own daughter; he was one of the lowest class of drunkards. Another was a boy, who was convicted and sent to State prison, for breaking into a school house and stealing a few books. A man was also convicted of a similar offence in another part of the county. A man, once very respectable, was imprisoned for a violent assault on his son, because the son had notified the retailers of ardent spirits not to sell him liquor. Two for abuse to their families. One other was a young man convicted of shearing horses' tails: he was a great enemy to cold water societies, and took this way to evince his hostility to them.

A. SEDGWICK, Jailer.

Litchfield, May 9, 1834.

Mr. Sedgwick kept a tavern and sold liquor, when he gave the above, but soon abandoned it.

Poor of the town of Litchfield.

I certify that there are now twenty-five persons supported by this town as paupers, whom, from my own knowledge, and information derived from others, I class as follows:

Not from intemperance,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	3
From their own intemperance or that of their relatives,.....	17

WM. BUEL.

Amount of the town tax for the town of Litchfield, for the year ending the 1st of April, 1834, is..... \$2,239 02
The expenses of the paupers of the town for the same period, were.. 900 00

The average expense of the poor for 7 years past, has been \$1,700.

ELIHU HARRISON, Town Clerk.

Litchfield, May 8, 1834.

Amount of costs on criminal prosecutions in the county of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, taxed by the Superior Court of said State, and paid from the State treasury, within the year previous to the 1st of May, 1834..... \$713 20
Amount of costs taxed by the County Court within said county, on State prosecutions, within the period above mentioned, and paid from the State treasury, viz:..... \$1,673 29

\$2,391 49

Certified by FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
Clerk of said Superior and County Courts
within the county of Litchfield.

Costs as taxed within, by the Superior Court, the year previous to the 1st of May, 1832,... \$1,671 49

Costs taxed as above, by the County Court, within the same period,... 2,364 75

\$4,036 24

Certified by F. WOLCOTT, Clerk.
Litchfield, May 8, 1834.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

JAIL.

I certify that 43 persons have been committed to this jail within one year preceding the 1st of April last, on criminal charges, whom I class as follows:

Temperate,.....	4
Doubtful,.....	2
Intemperate,.....	37

One of the doubtful was a stranger, but appeared to be intemperate. Of the intemperate, eleven were committed as "common drunkards;" five of them from the same town, at the same time. One was convicted on three charges for assault and battery; one for assault and battery on a woman; four for profane swearing; one was acquitted on plea of insanity, which was induced by a course of intemperance; one other also was insane, probably from the same cause; four were committed for beating their wives.

JOSEPH PALMER, Jailer.

Lenox, May 10, 1834.

Poor of the town of Pittsfield.

In the two years preceding the 1st of April

last, there were about fifty-five persons assisted as paupers by the town of Pittsfield, whom I class as follows:

Not reduced to poverty by intemperance,	13
Doubtful,	18
From their own intemperance or that of their relatives,	24

Of the doubtful, are a number who were in the poor-house but a short time, and I had no means of knowing as to their habits; four were children whose parents I did not know, and five others were transient foreigners. The expense of the poor for the first year was about \$800, and the last year about \$540.

DANIEL H. FRANCIS.

The poor tax formerly paid by this town was generally more than \$1,200.

Mr. Francis has had charge of the poor a number of years.

Poor of Williamstown.

Whole number assisted in one year, 29	
Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	10
Intemperate,	18

Of the doubtful is a family of eight persons, the parents of which make free use of spirits. One of those reduced to poverty by intemperance is a woman whose husband is in state prison for beating her while he was intoxicated.

HENRY RAYMOND,

One of the Overseers of the Poor.

STEPHEN HOSFORD,

Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and late one of the Overseers of the Poor.

VERMONT.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Whole number committed in one year, 5.	
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	4

JESSE LOOMIS, Jr., Jailer.

Bennington, May 13, 1834.

Poor of the town of Bennington.

Whole number in one year, 12.	
Temperate,	4
Doubtful,	3
Intemperate,	5

The expense of the poor, the last year was about \$750.

HEMAN ROBINSON,

Overseer of the Poor.

Bennington, May 13, 1834.

Poor of the town of Pownal.

Whole number in one year, 13.	
Temperate,	2
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	10

Expense for the year, \$350.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, } Selectmen.
JOSEPH MYERS, Jr., }

There are about twenty trials on criminal prosecutions in this county annually, the expense of which may probably be estimated at \$25 each trial.

H. ROBINSON,

Clerk of Sup. and County Courts.

I made very few examinations in Vermont; among that few was one in regard to the poor of the town of Monkton, and this grew out of the circumstance of my being told that of the whole number of paupers in that small town, 35 in all, every one was brought to poverty by intemperance. I expressed an opinion that if every case was examined, exceptions would be found. A critical examination was made, and the result was, that there was not an exception—not one about which there could be any doubt. In one family there were 7; in two, 6 each; in another 5; in two others 4 each in another 3, and another 1.

This examination was made by Luman Smith, Esq. and Judge Collins.

ALBANY POLICE OFFICE.

As every person charged with crime in the city, must be brought before the Police Court for trial or examination, I took my station in the office, and for three weeks took down a brief memorandum of facts in most of the cases—some were brought up when I was not in the office—of others I could not decide. The details were given in my former editions, though very briefly, and they were embraced in an address to the Hon. Erastus Corning, then Mayor of the city, and six thousand copies were struck off in handbill form and circulated through the city. Some of the details were of an interesting character, but I do not think a republication of them at this stage of the temperance reform would be advisable. The following is a summary of most of the cases:

Whole number in 3 weeks, 85.

Temperate,	4
Doubtful,	5
Intemperate,	76

The following facts in regard to applications for assistance as paupers, will give a very faint idea of the daily exhibitions of misery and wretchedness occasioned by intemperance:

The memorandums I give are very brief; indeed, the facts connected with some of the most interesting cases are of such a character as to render the propriety of embodying them in this report at least doubtful.

March 24, 1834.—The first applicant was a female. She had lately come from the west; was entirely destitute of money, and almost of clothing; was sent to the alms-house. Acknowledges she had been intemperate.

Application for assistance in case of a young man who was in a most distressed situation from disease; died in a few days. He was temperate.

A respectable appearing woman applied for a load of wood; has a sick child and no resources except her own labor; her residence was in a back street. The child which had been sick near five years was just alive, was bolstered up in two chairs, that were drawn up near a stove

in which there was no fire, and no wood to make it. Every thing bore the marks of industry and neatness; and poverty. You are a widow, I presume? said I. "No sir, worse than a widow," was the reply. Where is your husband? "In the country; he has afforded me no assistance in bringing up my children for a long time." "Why does not your husband assist you?" "He is a drunkard."

A woman came into the office to-day, in the absence of Col. Osborn, and I took the liberty to ask her whether she wanted assistance from the overseer? "No," was the very prompt and as I thought, indignant reply. I found at last that she wanted to pay her tax to the collector. She paid it and appeared to be much relieved, but sadness still brooded over her countenance. She said that her husband died a year or two since; left a small house and lot on which there was a mortgage of \$200, which she was trying to raise by her own labor, while she supported herself and six children. "Ah!" said she, with tears, "my husband was a dear good man, only he would take a drop too much. It grieves me to think I have worked hard so many years and it has almost all gone for rum; but I'll not go to the alms-house, I'll die first."

March 27.—A very respectable appearing mechanic applied to have his wife sent to the alms-house. She was very intemperate and his object was to place her out of the way of the tempting poison for a time, hoping to reclaim her. He was advised to wait a little longer. I went to the house and found she was very industrious and a good housewife, were it not for her intemperance. I saw on the wall the marks of the ham and eggs which she had prepared for dinner the day before, and which in a fit of drunken madness she had thrown about the room.—Have not heard from them since.

An aged woman applied for assistance; her husband who had been dead for some years was intemperate.

Application for a coffin for a child; the woman bore the marks of intemperance; the husband appeared to be sober; it is very difficult in some cases to ascertain as to their habits.

A strolling drunkard applied and was refused.

An old colored woman who was sick, was sent to the alms-house; she appeared to be temperate.

March 28.—A coffin asked for a woman who died very suddenly last night; want of employment was the reason assigned for asking assistance; the husband appeared temperate.

An aged couple, the husband 82 years old, the wife sick, doubtless temperate.

A female asked to be sent to alms-house; she is intemperate.

April 1.—A loathsome looking object, a man about 25 years old whom I have often seen begging in the streets, was brought in with his face bruised in the most shocking manner. He was slightly affected with *delirium tremens*—has been in state prison.

A woman applied to be sent to alms-house; she has been there before, and in jail; is intemperate. The man sent from the police office to

jail with *delirium tremens* is dead, and a coffin must be furnished; he has left a wife and five or six children. He was once a good mechanic, but for some years has been dissipated, and has been supplied with liquor in a great measure, from his wife's earnings.

April 2.—A family who were probably temperate, applied for the Ward Physician.

April 3.—The wife of a very respectable mechanic, applied to be sent with her three children to the alms-house. On inquiry these are probably the facts. The husband has been in good business, and has received \$1,50 per day; employment enough, but for some weeks he has absented himself from his shop; has spent his time in drinking, and his earnings and credit to pay for it. His family are supported by the public, by the earnings of the sober and industrious. The vender of ardent spirit has his money.

A woman with children asked assistance, the husband is a drunken vagabond.

April 7.—An English family sent to the alms-house; this is a very interesting case, the long continued illness of the husband is doubtless the cause of their poverty.

April 9.—A vagrant who has been lying about in barns and sheds, and is affected with rheumatism, sent to the alms-house; can only judge of his habits from his course of life; have never known a vagrant that was not intemperate.

April 16.—A poor woman wants permit to go to alms-house, and an order to bind out her son who is about 17 years old, and a very bad boy; she says her husband works hard, but spends all his money for liquor.

Now, sir, from the facts which I have thus presented, I cannot but believe you may be assisted, as I have before observed, in determining the important question whether the prosperity of the city of Albany, will be promoted by granting or withholding, increasing or diminishing the facilities for obtaining ardent spirit. It is granted sir, that to make the innovation which appears to be called for, and urge forward to a glorious consummation the great moral reformation so auspiciously begun, devolves upon you, as Mayor, a great weight of responsibility; calls for the exercise of *moral courage*. But this responsibility must be assumed and this courage exercised in every attempt at moral reformation. Attempt to control the passions or appetites of the multitude, and you must expect to encounter obloquy and opposition.

But it is said with truth, that any law or regulation which comes in collision with the appetites or imagined interests of men, will be operative no farther than it is sustained by public opinion. It is equally true and lamentably so, that public men are apt rather to lag behind and retard the march of public opinion, than to get in advance of it. It is time enough to abandon course by which we know the highest interests of the community would be promoted, when we have found that the people will not sustain us in it. Such has been the flood of light that has been poured upon the evils of intemperance; so great a change has been effected in the feelings and habits of the people, that I do believe sir,

you will in the end receive the most hearty thanks of that very class whose practices and appetites appear to present the most formidable objection to withholding licenses. The consciences of these people, you may rely upon it, will bear testimony in your favor. If you act with promptitude and decision they will cheerfully submit—if you falter and betray your doubts and fears, they will see it and may resist. But to come to the point at once; when you know that the great obstacle to their prosperity is the use of intoxicating drinks, that they can never rise with this load pressing them into the dust—when you see that intemperance is the great leveller, always levelling down, but never levelling up, always degrading, but never elevating their moral characters—always deteriorating, but never improving their intellectual faculties, will it not be humane, will it not be patriotic, will it not be acting the part of a public benefactor, to presume that they will be satisfied with the goodness of your intentions, as well as with the correctness of your judgment in throwing every obstacle in the way of their obtaining the poison that is thus sinking them to poverty, to wretchedness and infamy.

That I may trespass no farther upon your time, I close by remarking, it has been said that in every country where poisonous plants or reptiles abound, a kind Providence has also placed the antidote; that in every age and country in which dangerous errors or heresies have made their appearance, some bold and daring spirit has been raised up with talent to discern, and courage to expose them. May not the friends of temperance and good order, knowing as they do the early and deep interest you have taken in the cause, flatter themselves that you have been raised to the Mayoralty of this city, for just “such a time as this.”

I am, Sir, with the highest respect,

Your obt^d serv^t.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

Albany, April 19, 1834.

EXTRACT FROM “PLAIN FACTS.”

POLICE COURT.

Business of Police Court of the City of Boston.

Years.	Whole number of cases.	Cases tried by Judge Whitman.	Cases discharged by Judge W., for want of evidence.	Cases charged before Judge W., as com. drunkards.	No. of weeks in which the court was held by Judge Whitman.	No. cases examined before Judge W. as vagabonds, lewd and lascivious, assaults and batteries, &c.
1823	2349	872	243	105	15	524
1824	2279	761	178	90	14	496
1825	1954	941	210	179	18	555
1826	1895	908	165	155	18	588
1827	1769	924	137	155	21	632
1828	1907	852	128	139	17	585
1829	1917	875	129	136	18	610
1830	1855	811	123	137	19	551
1831	1598	925	132	184	23	609
1832	1904	862	109	216	17	537
1833	2197	925	108	165	18	537
21634	9661	1662	1661	198		6338

Boston, April 26, 1834.

The establishment of the Police Court in the city of Boston went into operation in June, 1823. I continued on the bench in said court until about the middle of January, 1834; and during that time, the distribution of the duties of said court assigned to me were to hold said court every third and some part of the time every second week, when I had to exercise the power of the court in the examination of all the offenders against the laws committed in the city of Boston, complained against in that court; and those embraced nearly all the offenders of every description against the interests of society, which were committed in the city of Boston, or within the jurisdiction of our courts of justice. At the establishment of said Police Court, I commenced keeping an exact record of all cases that were examined before me, with the result of such examination, and my observations on the same at the time. I did this for my own satisfaction, as well as to be able to furnish the public with any information they might desire as to the nature and progress of crime in the city of Boston. [From that record the above table, (except the second column, which is from the records of the court, kept by the clerk,) is prepared.]

Thus it appears that during the one hundred and ninety-eight weeks, in the eleven years that I held the Police Court, there were examined by me 9,661 cases! and of that number 1,661 were examined and tried on the direct charge of being *common drunkards*!! And of all other charges in the complaints examined by me, such as vagabonds, assaults and batteries, lewd and lascivious conduct, and every other species of crime during the said eleven years, I am satisfied that more than one-half of the same were directly or indirectly caused by intemperance.

BENJAMIN WHITMAN.

It appears by comparing the closing remark with the table, that in the opinion of Judge Whitman, seven-tenths of all the crime brought before the Police Court in 11 years is to be attributed, to intemperance; and, accordingly, that the number of cases which he tried himself, which were directly or indirectly to be attributed to this cause, was 5,661! And of the experience of the other judges corresponded with that of Judge Whitman, there were tried 3,719 cases charged and tried as *common drunkards*; and including these, 12,676 cases, whose crimes were caused by intemperance.

Judge Whitman says of those examined by him who were charged as common drunkards, probably not three were acquitted.

STATE PRISON.

Cases of conviction and sentence to the State Prison at Charlestown, from the city of Boston, during ten years, ending April 1, 1834:

Years.

1824-25	49
1825-26	37
1826-27	35
1827-28	43
1828-29	31
1829-30	37

1830-31	50
1831-32	22
1832-33	51
1833-34	49

For ten years, 404.

The expense to the state of supporting the establishment from 1827 to 1831, inclusive, was \$33,533.64. Since that time, the prison has been a source of income to the State. Boston's proportion of this expense was probably equal to the proportion of convicts sent from the city, which would be \$14,646.03.

Question put to the Warden and Chaplain of the State Prison at Charlestown, April, 1834:

What is the principal cause of all this crime?

Having been an officer in the Massachusetts State Prison since June, 1828, I should not doubt that *three-fourths* of all the convicts committed to this institution from the city of Boston, were persons who had been in the habitual practice of using ardent spirits to excess; and from the appearance of the men, on their reception, it is probable that seven-eighths of those received were of the same character.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Warden.

Having been connected with State Prisons ever since the autumn of 1825, and having given much attention to the amount of influence exerted by the use of ardent spirits in preparing men to become the inmates of such institutions, I think I can safely say that at least *three-fourths* of all the prisoners with whom I have become acquainted, have been victims of intemperance; and I think that half of the other fourth have been habitual drinkers, to a greater or less extent.

JARED CURTIS, Chaplain of Mass. S. P.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Admitted to the House of Industry in the city of Boston, during ten years, ending April 1, 1834:

Years.	
1824-25	866
1825-26	677
1826-27	630
1827-28	643
1828-29	640
1829-30	755
1830-31	675
1831-32	867
1832-33	895
1833-34	940

For ten years, 7,588.

The expense of supporting this pauperism, as furnished by the City Auditor, above the earnings of the establishment, is as follows:

For the year ending April, 1825	\$ 8,398 31
" " " 1826	22,183 97
" " " 1827	29,791 97
" " " 1828	16,190 15
" " " 1829	17,996 12
" " " 1830	17,997 22
" " " 1831	19,476 13
" " " 1832	19,999 91
" " " 1833	23,043 61
" " " 1834	18,605 29

\$194,087 67

Expense of out-door Poor, furnished by the City Auditor.

For the year ending April, 1825

For the year ending April, 1826	10,208 46
" " " 1827	12,256 70
" " " 1828	11,386 61
" " " 1829	12,918 13
" " " 1830	12,603 84
" " " 1831	13,685 00
" " " 1832	14,000 00
" " " 1833	14,542 89
" " " 1834	9,929 86

\$131,370 99

Question.—What is the great cause of this amount of pauperism, and expense for its support?

The whole number of the inmates of the House of Industry or Alms-House at South Boston during the year 1833, was 1273, of whom 930 were adults, and 343 children.

Of the adults, there have been intemperate, 670; supposed to be temperate, principally in sane, idiotic and disabled, 101; unknown, probably a majority of them intemperate, 159.

Of the 343 children, there are known to have had intemperate parents, 257; and of the remaining 86, not 29 are known to have been the offsprings of temperate fathers and mothers.

This statement concerning the proportion of intemperance in the house, was made to the Secretary of the State, in 1833. Since that period I have ascertained that 3 of the 101, supposed to be temperate, were drunkards; and I have no doubt that at least *three-fourths* of the 150, whose former habits are returned as unknown, have been drunkards.

I have been superintendent of the House of Industry three years, and I think the cases of delirium tremens, and the proportion of drunkards, were more in 1831-32 than in 1833.

ARTEMUS SIMONDS, Superintendent.

House of Industry, April 8, 1824.

Mr. Simonds further states that "it is not uncommon to have in the house, at the same time, three generations of drunkards from the same stock, parents and children, and children's children." He adds, that "the public are not aware what they are supporting at so great expense."

I was Superintendent of the House of Industry, at South Boston, from its establishment in June, 1823, till April, 1821, when I resigned, and Mr. Artemus Simonds was appointed; and I am of opinion that seven-eighths of the pauperism in that house is to be attributed to the use of spiritous liquors. I am also of opinion that one-half of this intemperance is to be attributed to the licensed and unlicensed grog-shops.

WILLIAM STONE.

Boston, April 24, 1834.

The undersigned, Directors of the House of Industry, hereby certify, that from their knowledge of the paupers supported in that institution, they are of opinion that at least *three-fourths* are brought to pauperism, directly or indirectly by the intemperate use of spiritous liquors.

DANIEL HENCHMAN
ALVAN SIMONDS,
A. P. CLEVELAND,
RICHARDS CHILD,
JOSEPH LEWIS.

Boston, April 24, 1834

CHAPTER 11.

RECENT EXAMINATIONS IN OTHER STATES,

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

The ample details which I have given in my report of the jails and poor-houses of New-York, may be deemed abundant to show the moral and pecuniary evils growing out of the use of intoxicating drinks, but it may be important to show that their effects are uniform—that other states suffer equally with our own. I therefore will give a few facts gathered from the same sources in other districts and states where I have had opportunities to examine.

I will be as brief as possible and will commence with

DELAWARE.

Newcastle County Jail.

Whole No. committed in sixteen months, 84.

Temperate,.....	9
Doubtful,.....	14
Intemperate,.....	61

Of the temperate one is an old woman who will live in jail, and when turned out commits some act to get re-committed. One was a colored man for killing a white man for improper intimacy with his wife. Of the intemperate, one for negro stealing, two for assault and battery, three for manslaughter!! two for murder!!! and three for whipping their wives.

WM. E. MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Newcastle, March 31, 1842.

Poor-House.

Whole number assisted in one year, 140.

Temperate,.....	56
Doubtful,.....	28
Intemperate,.....	56

H. F. ASKEW, M. D.

Wilmington, April 1st, 1842.

N. B. I will not attempt to account for the very great difference between the proportion reduced to poverty by intemperance here and in other states.

INDIANA.

Dearborn County Jail.

Whole number committed in 11 months, 17.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	16

WM. GLASGOW, *Jailer.*

Wilmington, March 26th, 1841.

Floyd County Jail.

Whole number in 13 months, 27.

Temperate,.....	6
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperate,.....	17

Of the temperate three were lads for stealing pies.

WM. B. GREENE, *Jailer.*

New-Albany, April 6, 1841.

Franklin County Jail.

Whole number in one year, 6.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	5

Two for whipping their wives.

LEWIS BRIGGS, *Jailer.*

Brookville, 22d March, 1841.

Jefferson County Jail.

Whole number in about 15 months, 39.

Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	2
Intemperate,.....	34

One of the temperate uses liquor and was sent here for a riot!! Of the intemperate four were committed twice each—two, three times, and one five times—four for whipping their wives—one three times for that offence.

S. E. HATCHER, *Jailer.*

Madison, April 10, 1840.

MAINE.

Bangor Jail.

Whole number committed in about one year, 83.

Temperate,.....	7
Doubtful,.....	23
Intemperate,.....	53

Of the temperate, one was a young girl for arson, whose mother was intemperate—the others were lads. Of the doubtful, three were lads under 14 years old, whose fathers were intemperate—two others for assault and battery—one for assault on his wife—one was a vagabond, and one rum-seller for assault and battery. (How much temperance was there probably among them all?) Of the intemperate 18 were committed as common drunkards—two for whipping their wives.

GEO. WELLINGTON, *Keeper*

Bangor, Jan. 6th, 1840.

Poor-House.

Whole number during the year, 95.	
Temperate,.....	9
Doubtful,.....	27
Intemperate,.....	59

JAMES PALMER, *Keeper.**Bangor, 6th Jan. 1840.*

There are a number of explanations here which go to show that a number of the doubtful were in fact intemperate. Of those by intemperance two were brought to the poor-house laboring under delirium tremens, and two deranged by intemperance.

Augusta Jail.

Whole number in 10 months, 50.	
Temperate,.....	10
Doubtful,.....	5
Intemperate,.....	35

Of the temperate there were 15 for assault and battery—two, twice each for that offence—three for drunkenness—one 3 times—two deranged by intemperance, and one man for killing his wife.

H. JOHNSON.

*Augusta, 17th Dec. 1840.**Waldo County Jail.*

Whole number in one year, 24.	
Temperate,.....	7
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperate,.....	13

NATHANIEL HAYWOOD, *Keeper.**Belfast, 4th March, 1840.**Poor of Canaan, Somerset county.*

Whole number, 35.	
Temperate.....	5
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	30

Poor of Thomaston.

Whole number in the year, 43.	
Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	7
Intemperate,.....	34

TIMOTHY FOGG, *Keeper.**Camden Poor.*

Whole number in one year, 40.	
Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	34

Average expense for the last 10 years, \$1,000.

Waterville Poor.

Whole number, 43.	
Temperate,.....	5
Doubtful,.....	12
Intemperate,.....	26

G. W. PRESSEY, *Keeper.**1st June, 1840.*

OHIO.

Butler County Jail.

Whole in about 17 months, 29.	
Temperate,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperate,.....	22

Of the intemperate, three for bigamy, and eight for assault and battery.

JOHN K. WILSON, *Sheriff.**Hamilton, 17th March, 1841.**Champaign County.*

Whole number from 21st Nov. 1840, to 15th Feb. 1841, 4.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	3

In the year 1838, whole number, 11.

Intemperate,.....	11
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In the year 1839, whole number, 7.

Doubtful,.....	1
Intemperate,.....	6

In 1840, whole number, 8.

Temperate,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	5

JOHN McCORD, *late Jailer.**Uubana, 15th Feb. 1841.**Champaign County Poor-House*

Whole number in the year, 13.	
Not from intemperance,.....	3
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperance,.....	7

JOSEPH SMITH,

*Director of county Poor-House.**Westville, 15th Feb. 1841.**Clark County Jail.*

Whole number in a year, 10.	
Temperate,.....	5
Intemperate,.....	5

Of the intemperate, two for whipping their wives.

E. PARKER, *Jailer.**Clermont County Jail.*

Whole number, 8.	
Temperate,.....	2
Intemperate,.....	6

Of the intemperate, one was committed for assault and battery—one for stealing fowls—one for burning the barn of a tavern keeper—he committed suicide in jail.

Coshocton County Jail.

Whole number in 16 months, 9.	
Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	2
Intemperate,.....	7

SAMUEL MORRISON, *Jailer**June 18, 1841.*

Cuyahoga Jail.

Whole number for two years, 546.	
Temperate and doubtful,	24
Intemperate,	522

Poor-House of Cleveland.

In a year assisted at the poor-house, and those who received temporary relief, 408.

Not from intemperance,	42
Doubtful,	41
Intemperance,	325
Children of intemperate parents, 186.	

Amount of county tax, \$15,069—\$13,389 for the expense of crime and pauperism growing out of intemperance.

N. B. The statistics of this county were obtained by Levi C. Turner, Esq., the gentleman whom I have mentioned in my report as clerk of supervisors of Otsego co., New-York, at the time I made my examination. He was appointed by a temperance convention at Cleveland, to make this examination, and perhaps a more suitable person could not have been selected. His report, which was very ample in detail, was published and evidently has produced great effect.

These statistics were obtained in Jan. 1841.

Franklin County Jail.

Whole number committed from 11th Dec., 1839, to 1st Feb., 1841, 66,

Temperate,	6
Doubtful,	6
Intemperate,	54.

Of the intemperate, two for burglary, one for whipping his wife, and one for rape—one for murder committed at a house of ill-fame, kept by his mother, and another also at a similar place, and my opinion is, that he was excited by liquor. Further, I do not believe that of the 66, that one could be found strictly temperate.

JAMES GRAHAM, *Sheriff.*

Columbus, 7th Feb. 1841.

Poor-House.

Whole number, 39.	
Temperate,	9
Doubtful,	7
Intemperate,	23

Of the temperate are some aged females, who were never married, and some idiots. Of the intemperate, were three deranged, probably by intemperance—one blind from the same cause—one man getting drunk at a tavern in the city, fell and was so injured that he was brought here and died the next day.

EDWARD HEDDEN, *Keeper.*

Columbus, Feb. 9th, 1841.

Fairfield County Jail.

Whole number in seven months, 12,	
Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	10

During the same time twenty others were

sent here by the corporation, all of whom were intoxicated when brought here.

SAMUEL EWING, *Sheriff.*

Lancaster, 10th June, 1841.

Greene County Jail.

Whole number in 18 months, 25.

Temperate,	1
Intemperate,	24

The one put down temperate, had formerly been a drunkard. Of the intemperate two for robbery committed when intoxicated, and nine for whipping their wives. Ten others were sent here by the corporation during the same time, all of whom were intemperate.

W. C. ROBINSON, *Sheriff.*

Xenia, 20th Feb. 1841

Poor-House

The whole number received in 1840, 6.

Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	5

Hamilton County Jail.

In the last three months, whole number committed, 89.

Temperate,	9
Doubtful,	14
Intemperate,	66

Of the intemperate, two for rape and five for whipping their wives.

Of 77 sent from this jail to state prison, in a year and a half:

Temperate,	10
Doubtful,	8
Intemperate,	59

ELIAS H. HOUGH, *Jailer.*

N. B. After I left the jail, Mr. Hough said to a gentleman who accompanied me, that he did not suppose there was one among the whole strictly temperate.

Cincinnati, 27th Feb. 1841.

Highland County Jail.

Whole number received in one year, 5.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	2

One of the intemperate charged with murder

Licking County Jail.

Whole number in about 15 months, 42.

Temperate,	2
Doubtful,	8
Intemperate,	32

Of the intemperate, 20 were intoxicated when brought here.

P. OWENS, *Jailer.*

Newark, 27th Jan. 1841.

Muskingum County Jail.

Whole number in about eight months, 47.

Temperate,	5
Doubtful,	7
Intemperate,	35

Of the intemperate, for assault and battery four—larceny six, one the third time for that offence—three for murder—three for whipping their wives, one three times—three were girls—all very intemperate.

EDWARD BALL, *Sheriff*.
Zanesville, Jan. 30th, 1841.

Poor-House

Whole number since the house was opened, the 2d Nov. last, 18.

Temperate,	6
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	11

Of the intemperate, there was one family consisting of father, mother and three children. —Both parents had delirium tremens when brought here, and the father threw himself from the third story window and was killed.

SANFORD HOWARD,
Superintendent.

Feb. 3d, 1841.

Perry County Jail.

Whole number in one year, 11.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	9

Of the intemperate there were two brothers, one of whom had one son with him in jail.

In 1838, the whole committed, 11.

Temperate,	1
Intemperate,	10

Of the intemperate, two for whipping their wives.

DAVID FOY, *Sheriff*.

Ross County Jail.

Whole number in 14 months, 15.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	1
Intemperate,	13

Of the intemperate, one was a colored man, for killing his child—two for assault and battery on females—one for whipping his wife—one drowned himself when intoxicated.

Sent, by city authority, since Jan. 1840, 21.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	18

Twelve were committed for drunkenness.

CHARLES MARTIN, *Late Sheriff*.
Chillicothe, June 4th, 1841.

Stark County.

Whole number in one year, 17.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	14

Three for whipping their wives. Three others were sent here for safe keeping, who were deranged by intemperance.

G. B. HAAS, *Dept. Sheriff*.
Canton, June 21, 1841.

Trumbull County Jail.

Whole number in one year, 16.

Temperate,	4
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	10

Of the intemperate five were for horse stealing—two for whipping their wives.

WARREN YOUNG, *Sheriff*.
Warren, June 22, 1841.

Poor-House.

Whole number, 16.

Temperate,	6
Doubtful,	4
Intemperate,	6

JOHN LANE, *Keeper*.

Here was one case about which I knew. I told the keeper it was not through intemperance, but on reflection and inquiry, I find I was mistaken. So that it should stand,

Temperate,	5
Doubtful,	4
Intemperate,	7

This person was of one of the most respectable families—her father has held two of the highest offices in the gift of the people of a state.

Warren County Jail.

Whole number in one year, 24.

Temperate,	1
Doubtful,	3
Intemperate,	20

Also three by the corporation, all intemperate.

N. BOWERS, *Sheriff*.
Lebanon, March 10, 1841.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Center County Jail.

Whole number in one year, 11.

Temperate,	2
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,	7

Of the intemperate, one for horse stealing—one for sheep stealing, and two for whipping their wives.

WILLIAM COOK, *Keeper*.
Bellfonte, Jan. 25, 1842.

John Gardner died or was killed when intoxicated, and the inquest and trial of the supposed murderer cost the county \$200.

Lamar Township, in this county, has 6 paupers, and 5 made so by intemperance. Whole expense \$300 per year.

Chester County Prison.

Whole number in fifteen months, 40.

Temperate,	13
Doubtful,	0
Intemperate,	25

Of the intemperate, one for horse stealing. He was deranged, and his derangement caused by intemperance. One for arson—two for murder. In one case the murder and murdered man were both drunk. Seven for assault and

battery—three for whipping their wives, and one sober woman for whipping her drunken husband.

ROBERT IRWIN,
Keeper of Prison.

Westchester, March 28, 1842.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in about 10 months, 220.

Temperate,.....	51
Doubtful,.....	36
Intemperate,.....	133

Of the intemperate, 13 had sore legs. Thirty-nine died during the year, and nineteen of them were intemperate. The last were all adults, the temperate were, many of them, children, some of a few days, or even hours, old.

The expense over and above all receipts from the labor of the paupers, was \$6,000. Mr. Walker, the keeper, declined signing the above lest he should injure the feelings of some of the unfortunate individuals.

West Bradford, March 29, 1842.

Columbia County Jail.

Whole number in eight months, 11.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	10

Two of the intemperate for abusing their wives.

JOHN FRUIT, Sheriff

Danville, Jan. 4, 1842.

Dauphin County Jail.

From 25th Oct. 1839, to Nov. 1840, whole number, 110.

Temperate,.....	21
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,	89

Of the temperate three for assault and battery!!! Of the intemperate four for whipping their wives; twenty for larceny, thirty-one for drunkenness, and eleven for assault and battery.

JOHN FOX, Sheriff.

Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1842.

Erie County Jail.

Whole number committed in one year, 46.

Temperate,.....	7
Doubtful,	2
Intemperate,.....	27

Of the intemperate four for assault and battery, one four times for that offense; two for whipping their wives.

G. L. WOOD, Jailer.

Erie, June 28, 1841.

Juniata County Jail.

Whole No. committed, 4.

Temperate,.....	1
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	3

The temperate man was committed for assault and battery on his intemperate brother-in-law.

Of the three, one for larceny, one assault and battery, and one for whipping his wife.

Mifflinton, Feb. 3, 1842.

I am unable to decipher the name of the person who signs the above.

Lancaster County Jail.

Whole number males, 355.

Temperate,.....	59
Doubtful,	91
Intemperate,.....	205

Whole number females, 30.

Temperate,.....	2
Doubtful,.....	4
Intemperate,.....	24

Of both, 385.

Temperate,.....	61
Doubtful,.....	95
Intemperate,.....	229

Of intemperate, for assault and battery, 15; for whipping their wives, 5; murder, 1. One woman was committed eight times.

A. E. ROBERTS, Sheriff.

I am authorized by the sheriff to say that he does not suppose there was, in the whole number, one who did not make use of liquor.

The large business done at this jail will surprise no one, when told that in Lancaster city, with a population of a little over 8,000, there were, last year, SEVENTY-TWO LICENSED TAVERNS, besides groceries and stores where spirits were sold.

Poor-House.

Whole number received in six months, 280.

Not from intemperance,	19
Doubtful,.....	75
Intemperance,	186

Of the doubtful, 57 are put down so because I do not recollect their persons.

HENRY MARKLEY, Keeper.

Lancaster, Feb. 24, 1842.

Lycoming County Jail.

Whole number in a little less than six months, 3.

Temperate,.....	0
Doubtful,.....	0
Intemperate,.....	3

Two for whipping their wives, and the other for assault and battery, and he had been heretofore 18 months in jail for abusing his family.

HUGH DONLY, Sheriff.

But for intemperance this jail would have been without a tenant for the last five or six months.

Mifflin County Jail.

Whole number in 10 months, 84.

Temperate,.....	6
Doubtful,.....	3
Intemperate,.....	75

Of the intemperate forty were sent here for intemperance; twenty for assault and battery;

two for arson; one for rape, and two for whipping their wives. A. OSBORNE, *Jailer*.
Lewiston, Jan. 31, 1842.

Northumberland County Jail.

Whole number in two years and two months,
 23.
 Temperate,..... 9
 Doubtful,..... 1
 Intemperate,..... 18

Of the intemperate, five for assault and battery, one for arson, one woman for assault and battery, and three men for whipping their wives. HENRY GOSSLIN, *Sheriff*.
Sunbury, Jan. 10, 1842.

Wayne County.

Whole number in one year, 8.
 Temperate,..... 1
 Doubtful,..... 4
 Intemperate,..... 3

RICHARD LANCASTER, *Sheriff*.
Bethany, Dec. 3, 1841.

Whole number in the above jails of Pennsylvania, which I examined at different periods,
 730.

Temperate,..... 124
 Doubtful,..... 117
 Intemperate,..... 489
 Whipping their wives,..... 20
 Assault and battery, 58
 Murder,..... 3
 Arson, 4

Doct. J. R. Burden, one of the guardians of poor for the city of Philadelphia, says that in the *Surgical* wards for men, in the alms-house, there are 86 patients, all intemperate.

In the *Medical* wards for men, there are 56 adults—16 temperate and 40 intemperate.

Female Surgical wards, there are 40—temperate 10, intemperate 30.

In the *Female Medical* wards, 60—temperate 30, intemperate 30.

Of males and females in the hospital, there are 242 adults—temperate 56, intemperate 186.

In the alms-house 410 adult males—temperate at present 48, and 362 are, or have been intemperate. Females 184—temperate 40, intemperate 144.

In the old women's asylum, there are 150. The majority are at present decent and orderly, but their poverty may, in general, be traced to irregular habits in former years, either in themselves or their husbands. Only 25 cases can be traced to misfortune, and these are in the most respectable part of the house. In the men's lunatic asylum, there are 90, about one half supposed to be temperate. In the women's lunatic asylum 98, and about the same proportion of temperate and intemperate. There are 150 children in the different wards of the Institution, the great majority being the orphans of dissolute parents, or children of vagrant prisoners. Of a gross population of 1,400, about 330 may be considered temperate at present—more than one half of these have recently become so, if indeed they are reformed. About two years ago, a religious society was instituted among the paupers. It numbers 80 members; 40 of these have been discharged from the House, and have not returned. It is believed that reformed habits have enabled them to maintain themselves. The foregoing facts speak trumpet-tongued, as to the destructive results of intemperance.

CHAPTER III.

REFERENCES TO FACTS, SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF INTEM- PERANCE IN PRODUCING DOMESTIC DISCORD, AND HUMAN DEGRADATION.

See ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM—CHARITY SCHOOL AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N. JERSEY—FREQUENT CASES OF DEATH WHICH CAME UNDER MY NOTICE—ALBANY JAIL—ORPHAN ASYLUM—ROCHESTER ASYLUM—OTSEGO CO. POOR-HOUSE—RENSSELAER SECOND EXAMINATION DO.—DELAWARE CO. DO.—WASHINGTON CO. DO.—CUYAHOGA OHIO DO.—GREENE CO., O. JAIL—CHESTER CO., PA. DO.—COLUMBIA (N. Y.) CO. JAIL—JEFFERSON DO.—KINGS CO. PENITENTIARY—REFUGE, N. Y. CITY—SCHENECTADY CO. JAIL.

These few cases will remind every reflecting, observing person of other similar cases that have come under his own observation, or that have occurred in his own neighborhood, if not among his own relatives. A few others which have occurred where I have travelled, and which have been forced upon my notice, I will just name. It should be remarked too, that I have not taken memorandums of this kind, had I done so, they would have filled volumes.

Besides three cases which I found in Suffolk county jail, where men had murdered their wives, I saw an account in a paper, that another drunkard had killed a woman there, I think in 1835. In the same county, in 1839, a man who, when sober, was respectable and amiable, coming home intoxicated, killed his wife in the most deliberate manner. Mr. Coffin, the able State Temperance Agent, gave me the following additional particulars: The man was carried to the jail when very much intoxicated—slept through the night—awakening in the morning, and looking around upon the walls—seeing the bars across the windows, he exclaimed, "Is this a jail?" Some one answered, "Yes, you are in jail." "What am I here for?" was the earnest inquiry. The answer was, "for murder!" With still greater astonishment and earnestness he inquired, "Does my wife know it?" "Your wife know it!" said some one, "why it is your wife you have killed." On this announcement, he dropped as suddenly as if he had been struck dead. Let it be remembered that the constable who carried him to the jail, sold him the liquor which caused his drunkenness—the Justice who issued the warrant was one of those who signed his license, and the Sheriff who hung him also sold liquor and kept a *nine pin alley*.

Judge Edwards of N. York says, that he has

sat on the trial of eleven men for killing their wives, and ten of them he says killed them through the influence of liquor.

A Judge of Erie co., Pa. says, that he has sat as judge on the trial of eleven cases of murder, ten of which were clearly attributable to intoxication.

At Ogdensburg, a man who had been respectable and wealthy, became very intemperate and in a fit of drunken desperation took his two children—the younger 3 or 4 years of age, and the other a year or two older; one in his arms and the other by the hand, and going on to the bridge over the Oswegatchie river, plunged the youngest into a hole in the ice, and the little creature was instantly swept away. The other child seeing what the father had done, broke from his grasp and ran crying, "father don't throw me in! don't throw me in!" Its entreaties, however, were unavailing; he ran after it and before the persons who saw it from a distance, could reach the spot, he plunged the other in also. The father committed suicide in the State Prison at Auburn.

Of three brothers in an adjoining county, one died from disease growing out of intemperance; another was drowned when drunk, and the third who was once one of the most respectable and influential man in the county, after becoming a most degraded sot, was found dead in the morning, having fallen in attempting to return from the tavern late at night, and being unable to rise, perished with cold. His daughter who had been genteelly educated, married a man who engaged in distilling. He became intemperate; abused, and finally deserted his family, and the wife was reduced from affluence, to the necessity of taking in washing to support herself and children.

A man in the next town, who had a large family, and who were dependent in a great measure on the milk of a cow for their support, actually undertook to kill the cow in order to sell the hide for liquor.

While I was lecturing in the Court House of the same county, a drunken man beat his wife so violently that she died, and he is in State Prison for ten years. In the next county, a man killed his son-in-law when intoxicated, and was hung. In another county, a man was hung for killing his wife when intoxicated. He was executed the day I passed through the place — In another, two brothers quarrelled about three

cents, which one wanted to buy liquor; one killed the other and was hung for it.

In Orange county, *Peter Crine* was under sentence of death when I made my second examination of the jail of that county, for killing his wife when he was intoxicated. The circumstances are too shocking to detail. One or two of his children I found in the Poor House. In Chenango, Geo. Dennison killed a tavern keeper's son, and was hung. Dennison, when sober, was amiable and intelligent. Clarke killed his wife in Tompkins county, and was hung. In another county a woman who had become partially deranged by the abuse of an intemperate husband, took an axe when he lay on the bed intoxicated, and chopped him literally in pieces, and then attempted suicide. In the same county a man becoming very intemperate, killed his wife, and attempted to kill his children, but they escaped and he committed suicide. Drunon was hung for killing his wife in Chautauque county. Three brothers were hung at Buffalo for murder and robbery. A man was also hung there for killing his wife.

See also, Batavia jail, and add to it the case of Gray, who was hung for killing Genl. Davis, a tavern keeper. At Rochester were the cases of Barron and Squiers; the former for killing Mr. Lyman and the latter for killing his wife. A man killed his wife at Zanesville, Ohio, the night I lectured there.

Damon killed his wife at Rutland, Vt., while I was lecturing in that State—both intoxicated—and Bates on the same day, in the adjoining county, killed his wife—*Cider*, he said, was the exciting cause.

A man was in jail at Augusta, Maine, when I examined, for killing his wife, when both were drunk.

At Hebron, Ohio, a drunken man who had, been at work for the man with whom I put up, and who was sober during the day, became intoxicated, and falling from the log-way leading into a mill, was killed, and his death announced when I returned from lecturing at 9 o'clock. He was buried next day, at public expense. In the same vicinity a drunkard stabbed his wife, and ran up a ladder into the chamber, and while preventing any one from coming up with one hand, he cut his throat with the other. In the same county, at a husking, but a few weeks before the occurrences last named, two brothers got drunk at a husking, and quarrelled—one was killed, and the murderer was in jail at the time of my visit.

In this county (Allegany, N. Y.) a man killed his wife when both were intoxicated. He was convicted.

The foregoing are given only to remind the reader or the temperance lecturer, to look around him and call to mind other similar cases that happened in his own vicinity. For instance, while lecturing in Pennsylvania, I mentioned the following: At Tunkhannock, in the course of a few months, three individuals while intoxicated, perished from cold or were drowned. A man while deranged by liquor, went into the street and plunged a knife into the bowels of a

person passing in the street; inflicting a mortal wound. On the 24th of Dec. last, on my arrival at Wilkes Barre, a note was sent to Mr. Gildersleeve, at whose house I stopped for the moment, telling him that at Mr. Sivley's coal mine, a little below the borough, an hour or two before, an Irishman and his wife being under the influence of liquor, quarrelled, and the wife, to defend herself, took a shovel of coals from the fire and throwing them at her husband; some fell into a keg of powder, used for blasting, which exploded, blowing the shantee into atoms. Three of the seven inmates of the family died within a day or two; another could not recover—all were more or less burned.

A number of cases were related which had occurred in the counties on the west branch of the Susquehanna, where men had killed their wives, or other persons, while under the influence of intoxicating drinks. The nearer home these cases, the greater the effect produced, and yet caution is necessary to avoid wounding the feelings of relatives and friends.

DEGRADATION.

The legitimate effects of liquor always is to degrade and brutalize. The following fact which occurred at *Dedham*, Mass., the town of "*Stripped Pig*" notoriety, was given me by Rev. Mr. Upham, who then was a teacher in that place:

A man and his son stole faggots from a farmer—drew them on a hand-sled ten miles, and sold them to a baker—got a jug of rum with the avails, (instead of bread,) and this too, while another son was begging from house to house, for cold victuals. My informant called on the mother and found there was a family of seven children in a room of 12 feet by 10, and only a miserable apology for one bed. On asking the mother how they could all lodge? "Oh! very well," was the reply, "our Bill has got a bag, and stuffed it with straw—he sleeps in it very well. For three others, I make a bed of old clothes and straw." "And how do you dispose of the others?" he inquired. "Oh! there is a chest of drawers, I put one of them into each of the drawers—and when it is very cold, I heat stones and lay them around the children to keep them warm." At the time, one of the poor little boys sat shivering in the corner, without a garment, and only an old piece of blanket hanging around his shoulders, his legs burned to blistering in his efforts to keep warm. And yet this man, maugre all the pretensions of the venders, that they "do not sell to drunkards," could as readily procure liquor for his money, as the most temperate, respectable person in the community.

THE CROFOOT FAMILY.

The following facts will also come appropriately under the above head:

In the Crofoot family were five sons and three daughters. All were of the lowest class of drunkards. The eldest son and wife, and all their children were intemperate. The second son's wife, the morning after one of their drunken revels, was found dead on the floor. The third and fourth sons were twins. After a night's

debauch, a messenger was sent for my informant, Dr. S., who told the Doctor that something was the matter with Mose (Moses.) On the arrival of the doctor, however, he found him dead; having evidently died before the messenger went for him.

Aaron, the other twin, in consequence of getting drunk, laid out in a cold night, and was so frozen that he is a cripple. The next was so broken down by intemperance at the age of 20, that he has since been helpless.

The eldest daughter, when confined with her last child, was driven from home and obliged to take shelter with a neighbor, to avoid the brutality of her husband, and soon after the birth of the child, died in consequence of the blows he had inflicted. The next daughter and husband were sots. When intoxicated, they over-laid their child of some two years old, which was found dead in bed. At the funeral, a brother-in-law demanded a jug of rum which had been put out of his way, hoping, by so doing, to keep him sober at the funeral. But not obtaining it, he caught up the coffin containing the child, and swore that he would put them on to the fire, unless the jug was forthcoming.

Another daughter and husband were also intemperate. The husband, on leaving home, would often charge the children not to go after liquor for their mother, threatening them with terrible vengeance if they did so. But she generally succeeded in getting them to mind her bidding.

Finding her drunk on returning home, the husband would often beat her without measure or mercy, generally using the twisted whip-stocks, which he manufactured. He finally injured her so seriously that her life was considered in danger, and fearing the consequences, he ran away.

Another drunken relative of this family, had both legs amputated in consequence of his feet being frozen when intoxicated—but this did not alter his propensities or improve his morals. He committed some crime for which he is now in State Prison.

This family had a very curious device for securing an equal distribution of the precious contents of the jug. As some of them were in the habit of getting up in the night and drinking off any little liquor that might have been left, much to the disappointment of the others, they would often, when lying down, tie a string to the toe of each, so that if any one should attempt to get up, it would give such a twitch as to betray the clandestine movement, and defeat the object. As revolting, and almost incredible as these facts may appear, I am assured that it is but a faint picture of the degradation and brutality of these victims of rum.

ROCHESTER ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The following most important and interesting facts, were furnished me by the kindness of Mrs. James K. Livingstone, a directress, and Miss Toby, the Matron of this institution. We took up the books and examined every name with deliberation and care, and the following is the result:

Whole number of children 118.

No. of families from which they were taken, 83

No. cases where the mother (only) was intemperate, 16

No. cases where the father (only) was intemperate, 31

No. cases where both parents were intemperate, 13

Children brought here in consequence of intemperate grand-parents, 2

The number of cases where we could not ascertain, was, 13

The number of cases not by intemperance 8

This is one of those blessed institutions of charity which had its origin in christian philanthropy, and is sustained by christian benevolence. The ladies of Rochester are distinguished for their acts of charity, are indefatigable in their labors to succor and alleviate human misery.—They may not, perhaps, have reflected on the fact, however, that this noble monument of their humanity and benevolence had its foundation laid by LIQUOR VENDERS. BANISH INTOXICATING DRINKS, AND WHERE WOULD THEY OBTAIN ORPHANS? Liquor selling—drunkenness—domestic discord— orphanage and orphan asylums, constitute a chain of *cause and effect*, the links of which are almost invariably connected, though that connection is not always seen.—Could this little group of immortals, in all their loveliness, and helplessness constantly stand in view of the vender, and could he see in each case, the connection between his business and their condition; could he see all the tears which their mothers have shed; hear their cries and groans; see the tears and hear the sobs of these little ones, crying with cold and hunger; their little bosoms heaving with unutterable agony at witnessing scenes of parental discord; it does seem as if he could never again for the love of money, minister to the unhallowed appetite of his fellow-man. But it is just as true, nevertheless, that he is the agent in this work of degradation and misery, of family ruin and orphanage, as if every step in the process could be seen by the naked eye.

In a charity school in ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Jersey, were 30 children from 22 families; and on a critical examination, it was found that in 21 of these families *one or both* parents were intemperate.

CHAPTER IV.

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.

DEATHS, FROM AN EXAMINATION OF FOUR COUNTIES—CHOLERA STATISTICS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF FACTS BEARING ON THE SUBJECT OF DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.

The statistics already given, showing the amount of crime, poverty, domestic discord, and taxes, originating in the use of intoxicating drinks, are, in a moral, physical, and pecuniary point of view, of vast importance. We have seen that a great proportion of the violations of law—the violence which, in a variety of ways, have resulted in death, have had their origin in intemperance. It has transformed the kind husband and father to a brute—extinguished all moral principle—dried up or polluted the very fountains of the finer and nobler feelings of our nature—nerved the arm of the assassin, and kindled the fires of hell, in bosoms, where otherwise, peace and happiness, and all the domestic virtues, would have reigned undisturbed. But where death does not result from the violence which alcohol excites, it lays the foundation of disease—corrupts the fountains of health, and sends multitudes to premature graves. How important then, to ascertain as far as practicable, the amount of tax which this great destroyer levies on the lives of being destined to an immortal existence.

This task I have undertaken, aided by the liberality of friends. How successful I have been in its accomplishment, the public must decide. But before proceeding to give the result of my investigations, it is proper that I show the manner in which I proceeded to accomplish my object.

As there are no public records to aid in an examination of this kind, my only resource was to go to physicians, and ministers, and sextons, and undertakers, and obtain the desired information from them. I go to the Doctor, and ask him to give me the names of *all* the men twenty-one years old and upward, who have died in his town (township,) in the year; I confine myself to men, because few females, comparatively, die from intemperance, and few men under twenty-one.

The doctor gives me such as he recollects, and I take the list which he furnishes me, and present it to the next physician, and so on to the other persons named, each adding new names, as he may be able, until it is obvious I have obtained the names of all the men that have died there during the year. We put a mark against the names of such as were intemperate, and can thus show, not only the number of intemperate

men who have died during the year, but of the temperate also; and can show, too, in every town, the *proportion* which the deaths of one class bears to the other. And on this point, the mass of temperance men, even, have hardly formed any definite opinion, notwithstanding its paramount importance. They are not prepared to say whether one in three, or one in ten or twenty, has gone to a premature grave, in consequence of intemperance. And yet, how many would start back with horror from engaging in this traffic, could it be demonstrated to them that one-third of the men who would drink the liquor that they make or sell, would go to the grave, years sooner, for drinking it? That they are getting a living by selling that which can do no good, but does every year sweep thousands to an untimely grave—and many to a hopeless death? They should be made—the whole community should be made to see—facts on this subject should be made to blaze before them. If it is a KILLING business, let it be seen—let them not shield themselves under the cloak of ignorance—tear it away—thunder the cry of murder in their ears, until their consciences awake.

But to the point. First, we must settle the question, "Who do you call intemperate?" There is a serious difficulty to be encountered here. There is a great variety of standards as to what constitutes intemperance. Even a jury in Penn Yan, decided, that a man could not be considered an *habitual* drunkard, unless he was intoxicated more than half the time. It is said, on good authority too, that the Supreme Court of N. York, once virtually decided in trying a slander suit, where the slanderous words were a charge of drunkenness, that a man could not be considered a drunkard unless he was so intoxicated that he could not hold up by the fence!!

In Louisville, Kentucky, the jailer, in classifying the prisoners, put down at least nine-tenths as doubtful, and when I told him this information was so indefinite, as there were so many doubtful cases, that it would be of no consequence,—“Oh!” said he “all of those that I put down ‘DOUBTFUL,’ were drunk when they came to jail, but I cannot say they were intemperate.”

In the county of ———, in Ohio, the jailer after making the classification in regard to those sent to jail by State authority, added, “During the same time, twenty others were sent here by city authority, all of whom were intemperate;” but the next day he altered this clause, as he did not consider it correct to say all were intemperate, but he said all were drunk when brought

to jail. "You know," said he, "a man may get drunk now and then, and not be intemperate."

In examining a poor-house, the keeper hesitated as to the proper class in which to place a female pauper; finally, he said rather hesitatingly, "You may as well put her among the temperate." But his wife expressed her doubt of the propriety of calling her temperate, because said she, "You recollect that one day, when sick, she drank SIX QUARTS OF CIDER BY WAY OF MEDICINE."—"Ah! I do recollect that," said he, "put her among the doubtful!"

Now in regard to the classification of those that die, the rule by which I have invariably been governed has been this: When the doctor tells me that such a man who died, drank liquor—perhaps once or twice a day, or something of that kind—I then put to him the question—"Was he considered an intemperate man?" If he says yes, I put him down so, otherwise I put his name among the temperate.

But it may be said that all intemperate persons do not die sooner on that account, and instances may be cited of drunkards who have attained a very great age. Without discussing the question whether there may not be solitary instances where intemperate habits have not abridged life, I answer that for one case of this kind, ten may be found, where the use of liquor has caused, or occasioned, premature death, when the individuals were only habitual—free—or moderate drinkers. Every disease to which man is subject, is often rendered fatal, in consequence of that derangement of the system which is produced by a moderate use of intoxicating drinks. In the epidemic of 1812, it was understood that where a person was attacked who was a free drinker, he could not recover.

In Charleston, South Carolina, when the yellow fever prevailed, some two or three years ago, the Board of Health reported for a week, that 103 persons were admitted to the hospital, of whom 37 died. This explanatory remark is added: "twenty-six, however, were intemperate persons."

The Boston Medical Journal, (probably of Jan. 1840,) contains the following very important facts, directly to my purpose:

"Among the European troops stationed at Fort William, Calcutta, there has existed a temperance society during the last three years. Last year the admissions to the hospital, of members of the society, was one in twenty-five; of the remainder of the regiment, one in ELEVEN. The deaths in the hospital in 1838, were 22; the average number of deaths for the previous fourteen years, had been 72. In 1837, the spirits drank were 96,739 gallons less than the regiment was entitled to draw. Liver complaints have decreased one-half."

ROBERT WALSH, Esq. writing from Paris, to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, says: Gen. Buegard, (commander of the French forces in Algiers,) has suppressed nine-tenths of the tippling shops in the Algerine provinces, because they destroyed the health of the French soldiers. It had been ascertained that spirituous

liquors had done more to destroy life, than climate, or bad or scanty food.

CHOLERA.

The following very important statistics in relation to this dreadful disease which sent the messenger of death into the cities and villages of our land, and consternation and wailing and woe into so many families, during the summer of 1832, I gather from the Temperance Recorder of Sept. 4th, of that year. It commences, however, with foreign countries. In China, "The disease selected its victims from such of the people as live in filth and intemperance."

"People who do not take spirits or opium, do not catch the disorder, even when they are with those who have it." *Ramohun Fingee.*

"Drunkenness, debauchery, bad food, and personal indiscretions, are indubitably its predisposing causes." Dr. Joenielin M. Huber, who saw 2,160 persons perish in twenty-five days, in one town in Russia, says "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking, have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen! all are dead, not one remains."

A physician in Warsaw, says, "Out of one hundred individuals destroyed by cholera, it was proved that ninety had been addicted to the free use of spirituous liquors."

"Of 21 persons admitted into the hospital within 24 hours, 18 confessed themselves habitual drunkards."—*N. York Eve. Post.*

"Of the patients admitted into the hospitals the last 24 hours, 31 are marked as decidedly intemperate."—*N. York Franklin Advocate of Aug. 13.*

"Of 11 patients admitted into two of the N. York hospitals, all were drunkards."—*N. York paper.*

"In Montreal, out of 350 members of temperance societies, only one died with cholera, and he was of infirm constitution."

In Albany, where there are 5,000 members of temperance societies, only two male members have, so far as can be ascertained, died with cholera, and one of these destroyed himself by eating pine apples the day after taking medicine.

In one or two villages in Scotland, every drunkard has fallen.

A gentleman who has just returned from Europe, informs the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, that an eminent physician of Edinburgh stated that he had been present at the post mortem examination of more than 60 persons who had died with cholera, and in every instance, the system was found so much injured by intemperance, that the patients must have died at no very distant day, if they had not been attacked by cholera.

"Of 204 cholera patients admitted to the Park Hospital in a given time, 198 were intemperate."—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

But it is not necessary to multiply facts of this kind at this day; to every medical man, and to all who lived during the prevalence of the cholera, they would be as a twice told tale.

I feel myself, however, in duty bound to say

that in the course of the cholera at Rochester, in 1832, there were numbers of temperate, pious, and valuable members of society, both male and female, that were swept off by that disease. I know too, that in a good many cases, but for some great imprudence in exercise or eating, the patient would have recovered. In the following year the intemperate and filthy were almost the only victims.

The hard drinker, almost invariably has a cough, especially in the morning. Indeed, in former days, an early dram was called for frequently as a "phlegm eutter." You will find that those who call early at the bar, want something to cut the "cob-webs" in their throats—have a cold—are "stopped up;" eventually they die of consumption, but perhaps never were called drunkards, and in my classification I mark them temperate.

How many robust, athletic men, are the first victims to an epidemic—die very suddenly; but the vulgar saying is in such cases, that they "had been very healthy, had very strong constitutions, and that such persons are apt to die very suddenly, when attacked!" What! because a man has a strong constitution, he is less able to resist the attacks of disease!!! Common sense revolts at the assertion.

I have known billious cholice evidently produced by "getting a little high" at a social party—at a "bee," or a sheep washing; but though death ensues, these cases are not set down as caused by intemperance. How many cases of death from dropsy, might be traced to the use of liquor?

Again, how many slight wounds result in death, which but for the use of alcohol, though it may be but moderately, would have been perfectly curable, and might not have occasioned even a suspension of labor. A slight wound, a scratch, especially on the shin, becomes troublesome—breaks out—gets a "terrible bad humor" into it, which sets the skill of the physician at defiance; perhaps consumption ensues, but the man was never drunk, so I must put him among the temperate.

In one poor-house, I found 15 cases of sore shins, in six months. Yes, and the doctor was paid by the public. The groceries of the liquor seller, who sells by public authority, is leeching through their systems—the public pay the surgeon for trying to stop it—while the VENDOR RECKERS THE PROFITS.

The man who only drinks occasionally, when he goes from home, gets a little warm—is full of courage, and undertakes some fool-hardy exploit, and loses his life; undertakes to swim or show the activity of his horse, is drowned, or thrown and killed. Repeated cases of this kind have come under my notice in a year or two, but the individuals were not considered intemperate.

The lives lost by the imprudence of the captains or pilots of vessels, of stage drivers, or those having charge of other public conveyances, where but a glass or two was drank, cannot be counted and I cannot reach them in my examination.

The result of my investigations I will now give, reminding the reader that these are clear cases of intemperance. In Onondaga county, I found in the first town that 6 had died in the year—one intemperate; in the next town, 14—temperate 6, intemperate 8; next, 9—temperate 4, intemperate 5; in another, 9—three, or one-third were intemperate; in the next, three had died, all temperate. In Salina, including that village, Syracuse, Liverpool and Geddes, thirty-three had died, and we marked 18 temperate, and 15 intemperate. Among the 18, however, was one habitual drunkard, whose case I ought, probably, to have omitted altogether; at any rate, it is clear that he was not to be classed among the intemperate, for the very obvious reason that as my object was to ascertain the deaths caused by using intoxicating drinks, it matters not how many drunkards may have died, yet if liquor was not the cause, I have no right to class them as intemperate, to attribute their death to liquor. The case mentioned above, was one where a common drunkard, was, when sober, driving a team, and by the sudden turning of the team when going over a bridge, the timber they were drawing was suddenly thrown against the man, in consequence of which he was killed. Of course intemperance was not chargeable with his death. So if lightning should strike a drunkard, and kill him, it would not be proper for me in my classification, to rank him among the deaths from intemperance.

The whole number of men who died during the year, in the county, was ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN—sixty-five of whom we marked intemperate—that is, THIRTY-NINE in a HUNDRED died from intemperance. If this was a solitary fact, it would not deserve half the weight as when corroborated by other similar facts. In Cayuga county, the proportion was precisely the same; in Ontario county, 40 per cent. and in Broome 35; showing but five per cent difference in the proportion between the most temperate and the most intemperate of the four counties; proving conclusively that the ordinary effect of making use of intoxicating drinks, is to destroy prematurely, more than ONE-THIRD of the business men of our country.

That it destroys them prematurely, the following statement will show: When I had examined one county, I made a report and sent it to E. C. Delevan, Esq. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union. He transmitted a copy of it to the Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College. After examining it, Dr. Nott wrote to Mr. Delevan, finding fault with my examination, as not being conclusive. There was one thing wanting to stop the mouths of cavillers. He observed that we wanted to ascertain by actual investigation, whether the use of intoxicating drinks actually shortened human life. He said, in substance, we know that drunkards die, and so do temperate men die; and if it should turn out, that the drunkard lives longest, it would not prove any thing against the use of those drinks; and suggested to Mr. Delevan that he should request me to put down the age of both classes,

the temperate and intemperate, and thus ascertain which class lived the longest.

At the moment I received a copy of President Nott's letter, I was commencing my examination in the second county; I began to put down as requested, the ages of the two classes; in one column, I placed the names of the temperate; in the other, those of the intemperate, with each man's age against his name. I soon began to think that the result would not afford very strong evidence against the use of alcohol. The occasional instances of longevity surprised me. I found cases where drunkards had lived to the age of 75, 80, and even 85 years, and in one case I was assured that the man "had been a drunkard ever since the old French war." How to account for all this, was out of my power. I tried in various ways. I knew that spirits would preserve dead flesh from putrefaction; I did not know but I should make the important discovery that it would also preserve *live flesh*, pickle men—*mummify* them.* I had made up my mind before I got through the county, that it might be as likely that one class lived longest as the other; but on footing up my two columns and dividing the amount of each by the number of each class, I found that the temperate had lived ten years longest. In Cayuga, the difference was just the same; in Ontario county the difference was eleven years, and in places in Vermont where I examined, the difference in favor of the temperate was thirteen years!

Of the 65 intemperate persons who died, the casualties were one burned, 3 frozen, 4 drowned, 2 committed suicide, 2 had their backs broken, and two their necks, and 7 died of delirium tremens.

In one town in this county, a physician who had been in practice ten years, found on his books,

* These cases of longevity among drunkards, have been called "THE DEVILS DECOY DUCKS."

the names of twenty-eight, who had died during that time, and on a critical examination, he found that nineteen had died drunkards?

In another town, a physician made a similar examination, and found 58 names of men that had died—temperate 35, intemperate 23. Here was no great thoroughfare, canal or railroad—these great business facilities—but in fact, affording greater facilities for intemperance and its legitimate progeny.

I am aware that many will, even at this day, when so many statements on this subject have been published, doubt whether so large a share of human life has been sacrificed at the shrine of intemperance, but let an investigation be made, and every doubt will be removed. Take cities and villages alone, and my exhibit will be supposed to be entirely too low. In one village where I lately lectured, of nine men who had died in succession, eight were intemperate; in the next, of seven, all intemperate; in the third, six of the nine who had died in the year, or two-thirds, intemperate; one of whom was a talented physician.

In the village of B. in the county of S—, of 25 men who had died in 14 years, 12 were intemperate. Out of respect for the families of some of these individuals, I omit the names of the town and county. To get a fair average, we must take country as well as city and village—the temperate with the intemperate districts.

Many facts I have given, not from their novelty, or intrinsic importance, but from a hope that they may provoke investigation.

In Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 12 men died, 11 intemperate.

In the same place, in May, 1835, five died, all intemperate. In one case, while the wife was gone to the grave to see her husband buried, the man who had sold him the liquor, went to the house and seized every article that was liable to execution, even to a cake of shaving soap.

CHAPTER V.

ADULTERATIONS OF LIQUOR.

So much light has been thrown on this business, within a few years, especially the adulterations of wine, that I will only give one or two facts. It is known that in wine countries, the juice of the grape is bought up at the press by speculators, for the express purpose of making money, by increasing the quantity by foreign admixtures.

In this state, 13 drunkards died in the course of a summer, while others were generally healthy, and as they all had very unusual and similar symptoms, an investigation was set on foot to ascertain the cause. It was found they had all bought their rum of a merchant of the name of R——, and the rum was all from one hog-head; and on analyzing the liquor it was found to contain a great deal of potash !!

Dr. M. told me that Mr. R. was often afraid to be alone; that he had frequently to sleep with him to keep the devils off. How very natural!!!

The doctor gave me the following receipt for

making spirit, which had been used in E. to some extent: To half bushel rye meal, add equal quantities of tobacco, potash and salt petre.

An eminent physician of N. York, says that formerly the drunkard lived 20 years after he had become such, and that his span is now reduced to three years; that is on an average, of course there are exceptions. This difference is attributed to the adulteration of liquor with poisonous ingredients.

A liquor dealer sold a physician of Albany, a receipt he had procured for the manufacture of some kind of spirit. The doctor told him at once, that the ingredients were poison, and if he went on and sold it, he would be guilty of murder. The man hesitated, but finally said he would let old Joe (a notorious drunkard,) have a quart, and if it did not kill him, he would risk the sale. Well old Joe drank it, and survived, and the man went on with his work of death, and made a fortune.

CHAPTER VI.

SUMMARY OF MY FORMER REPORT, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS, AND THE AMOUNT OF TAXES. ALSO, QUANTITY OF SPIRIT USED IN THE UNITED STATES—STATE OF NEW-YORK—COST OF IT, &c.

SUMMARY OF MY FORMER REPORT.

The summary of the expense paid by the people into the hands of the collector, growing out of pauperism and crime, as well as the summary of my examination of the inmates of jails and poor-houses, I take from the report of a committee of one branch of the New-York legislature, on the subject of petitions presented to that body praying for total prohibition of the sale of liquor, or modification of the license law. That was a summary only of my first examination:

Whole number committed in the year to the jails of this state for crime, was 5,532.

Temperate,	641
Doubtful,	1,003
Intemperate,	3,888

Poor—whole number, 8,434.

Not from intemperance,	1,158
Doubtful,	1,402
Intemperance,	5,874

The whole amount of tax levied on the several counties of this state, as exhibited in my report, was,

The expense of pauperism and crime, was,

Balance,

Here is data from which may be ascertained, with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, the proportion of the tax which the people pay in consequence of the use of intoxicating drinks. But I refer those who wish to investigate with more particularity, to my statistics of each county.

Was there any portion of the community permanently benefitted by the sale of liquor, we might look upon the acknowledged evils with more complacency, but while pauperism and crime, and discord and death, and taxes are its legitimate fruits, and even the vender himself, as I have already shown, generally falls a victim to intemperance, and leaves poverty and disgrace as an inheritance to his children, who can look upon vending or drinking but with abhorrence.

But it has been plead as an offset to the pecuniary evils, that the vender pays for his license. Let it be remembered that I have, in all cases, where the amount could be ascertained, given the poor fund credit for the license money.—But the idea of raising revenue by licensing the sale of liquor, is preposterous beyond ex-

pression. What! for a few dollars, license the sale of that which, in its consequences, will occasion a tax of perhaps ten times the amount! Such political sagacity in legislators, reminds one of the editor who complains of the great inconvenience under which he labors from being "short sighted." He says he is so affected in this way, that what he writes with his hand, he rubs out with his nose in reading it.

QUANTITY OF SPIRIT USED IN THE U. STATES, AND THE EXPENSE.

At an early stage of the temperance enterprise, it was a point of the first importance to show that the expense of liquor imposed a heavy tax on the community—that it was unprofitable. And there were individuals who were indefatigable in their researches, and their labors to enlighten the people on the subject. There are places in our country where this little Manual may find its way, where statistics of this kind may yet be needed. I take the following from the Temperance Recorder. They were obtained from the Marshals who took the census. From 1801 to 1812, there was a constant increase in the quantity manufactured and consumed.

Amount manufactured in 1801,	
was,	10,000,000 galls.
" " 1812,	28,324,346 "
Amount consumed in 1801, ..	17,463,885 "
" " 1812, ..	31,697,934 "
Whole amount consumed in	
12 years,	298,598,467 "

Let these who are curious in such matters, calculate the cost to the consumer. The fact is that the very lowest estimates in regard to these matters, loom up so largely, that they are looked upon with incredulity, and, except upon the most intelligent and investigating, produce very little effect. Who will believe that in 1833 more than *ten millions* of gallons of ardent spirits were drank in the state of New-York?—And yet careful enquiries made at the time, and the lowest estimates showed that this was much below the actual quantity, and more than fifteen millions of dollars were paid for it.

Questions from the Temperance Recorder, of Feb., 1833.

Suppose the population of the United States

to be 13,000,000, and each should drink the cost of *one cent* per day, what would it amount to in a year?

Answer, \$37,595,000. In ten years to \$375,950,000.

Suppose that three millions out of the thirteen millions, drink twelve and a half cents worth per day, what would it amount to in a year?

Answer, \$136,875,000, and in ten years, to \$1,368,750,000.

How much will twelve and a half cents amount to in a year? Answer, \$45 60.

How much of the necessities of life would that purchase?

Answer, one barrel flour,	\$5 00
100 lbs. pork and 100 lbs. beef,	10 00
Cloth for coat,	6 00
“ Pantaloons,	3 00
Eight cotton sheets,	4 00
Four loads of wood,	8 00
Three pairs of shoes,	4 25
One callico frock,	1 50
One bombazine do.	2 00
Six yards of flannel,	1 88

\$45 60

HOW TO PAY ALL OUR DEBTS.

Extract of a speech of Hon. Mr. Burnell, before the Congressional Total Abstinence Society.

“Value of domestic spirits and wines consumed in the United States, 17,730,963

Value of foreign spirits, wine, ale, beer, and porter consumed in the United States, 5,060,413

Value of foreign and domestic spirits, wine, &c. \$22,791,376

The aggregate debt of the several states is \$198,367,455, or, in round numbers, \$200,000,000. The interest on that debt, at five per centum, would be \$10,000,000. Thus, then, it appears that the annual consumption of intoxicating drink in this country, in value, would pay the annual interest on the debt of all the states, and leave nearly \$13,000,000 applicable to the extinguishment of the debts themselves.”

Here then are the means of paying all United States and state debts, and let, as would be the case if this money was not paid for these drinks, the 250,000 drunkards become sober and add the earnings of their industry to that of the rest of the sober community, and how soon would all groaning about taxes cease, and *reputation* become as unnecessary as it is abhorrent to common honesty.

We now hear of a great deal of pecuniary distress and embarrassment; but suppose that the tide of intemperance had rolled on unchecked by the temperance reform—suppose that the hundreds of thousands who were preparing, and would, ere this, have become drunkards, and the 250,000 who have been reformed, had continued their course, and instead of supporting themselves and their families, as they now do, had gone to the grave, or the poor-house, and their support and that of their wives and children had been added to the public burthens; and suppose that the mass of business men had continued their daily habits of stimulating, thereby often disqualifying themselves for acting wisely and prudently under circumstances of embarrassment, how much more severe must have been the pressure—how much wider spread the ruin—how much deeper the groan

CHAPTER VII.

IS THE TRAFFIC IMMORAL?

REMARKS OF REV. MR. PIERPONT OF BOSTON OBJECTIONS ANSWERED—THE PLEDGE.

In order to answer this we must decide what immorality is. Webster says, "Immorality is any act or practice, which contravenes the laws of God or the social duties." Its tendency to contravene the laws of God is to be seen in the statistics of jails, and in the immense number of murders, suicides, &c. with which the columns of our papers are filled. Its influence on the "social duties," is more particularly seen in the statistics of poor-houses, but the number imprisoned for whipping their wives, tells a tale on this point, which must stop the mouth of incredulity itself.

See too, the statistics of Orphan Asylums, and the number of wives deranged by the abuse of drunken husbands; call to mind cases in your own recollection similar to one which is to be seen within a few rods of the spot where I write; a smart, active child, taken from the county poor-house, and bound to a neighbor by the overseers of the poor, whose mother was deranged in consequence of the abuse of a drunken husband, and the family thrown upon the public for support.

See Albany and Rensselaer county jails. And finally look upon every town and village, and hamlet, and see the wrecks of families ruined by intemperance.

REMARKS OF REV. MR. PIERPONT OF BOSTON.

In speaking of the immorality of the traffic, he says:

"If I be willingly accessory to my brother's death by a pistol or a cord, the law holds me guilty, but guiltless if I mix his death-drink in a cup. The halter is my reward, if I bring his death-drink in a bowl of hemlock, but if in a glass of spirits, I am rewarded with his purse. Yet who would not rather die? Who would not rather his son should die by hemlock than by rum? The law raises me a gallows if I set fire to my neighbor's dwelling, though not a soul be consumed thereby; yet I may throw a torch into his household—I may lead his children through a fire more consuming than Molochs—I may offer his whole family a burnt-offering on the altar of Mammon, and yet the law holds its shield between me and harm. If the sale of liquor is injurious to the interests of the community, why license any body to sell? If it is beneficial why prohibit any one?"

OBJECTIONS.

"Total abstinence is not temperance. You

must use a thing temperately, in order to be temperate."

Answer.—"Temperance is the moderate use of things useful, and entire abstinence from those that are hurtful." So we may be temperate and not use even a little arsenic, poison hemlock, or alcohol.

"Will not PLEDGE myself—especially not to drink wine."

I give as an unanswerable argument in regard to the pledge, the command of Jonadab to his sons, mentioned in Jeremiah 35th, where their pledge is distinctly approved of—which was to "drink no wine;" and God holds up their conduct in obeying the injunction of their father, as an example to his chosen people—reproves them for not obeying his commands, as the Rechabites did that of their father Jonadab. The Nazarite vow, among other things, included abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

"Christ turned water into wine."

Ans.—Do you drink wine at a wedding for instance, because Christ performed the miracle at Cana? Do you feel bound to use it on any occasion except at the communion? Do you ever use it from a sense of obligation, except on that occasion? You say no.

If you are under no moral or religious obligation to use it, you may abstain—and if you may abstain, you certainly may pledge yourself to abstain. If it is right to do, or not to do, a particular thing, it must be right to make a promise to that effect.

Now it is a settled point, that alcoholic drinks are not only not necessary to persons in health, do not promote health, strength, usefulness, or improve the morals, but on the contrary, are, to say the least, very often injurious in all these respects, we may therefore, on the ground of expediency, forego their use.

Paul, however, goes further. On examining the 8th and 10th chapters of 1st Corinthians, it will be seen that although Paul tells them, in substance, that when they are invited to a feast, and are disposed to go, they may eat such things as are set before them, asking no questions, &c. although in point of fact, the very meat set before them, had been offered in sacrifice to an idol. But he says that if he who bid you to the feast, say to you, "this is offered in sacrifice to an idol," that then you are not to touch it; and for the obvious reason that if you partake after you are plainly told that it has thus been offered, the idolater will be confirmed in his idolatry—he will then know that you understand it, and will have reason to believe that you approve.

This is not all. The weak brother, will, by your example, be emboldened to partake of it as a thing offered to an idol, and thereby not because it was offered, but because he partakes of it as a thing offered to an idol—the weak brother will perish, for whom Christ died; you will be a stumbling block in his way. And in view of this, Paul declares, if his eating meat under those circumstances, (and but for those circumstances it would be right,) would be the occasion of leading a brother into sin, he would eat no meat as long as the world stands. But he goes farther, and declares, that “when ye do thus sin against the brethren, and wound their weak conscience, ye do sin against Christ.” And in Rom. 14th, 21st, he says: “It is good neither to eat flesh or drink wine, or any thing whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.”

What can be plainer than this? If Paul would even abstain from the use of meat, because under certain circumstances, his eating it might occasion a weak brother to sin—if he would abstain from meat, which we all agree, we have God's permission to eat—meat which will sustain and nourish the body—what is our duty in regard to alcoholic drinks, (I take the whole,) when we do know that our using them, even moderately, may lead others to use them immoderately—may lead them to ruin—will, right or wrong, prevent their adopting the only safe course for them—total abstinence—and they will thus go on to ruin—to the drunkard's grave.

I heard a minister of the gospel say from the desk, last winter, that it was said that it was duty to sign the pledge, because by so doing, you might induce the intemperate to sign. “Well,” said he, “in so doing, I should put my liberty in the keeping of every drunkard in the land.” I must say, that I was much better pleased with the course of Gen. S—k, a very aged and intelligent disciple, who had long been sitting at the avour's feet, waiting till his change should come. The General had lived where no temperance society existed—never heard a temperance address, or heard the subject discussed. He drank moderately—considered it ridiculous for him to give a pledge to abstain—but when he heard the reasons for signing given, especially the duty of Christians to use self-denial for the sake of others, and when the course of Paul in regard to meat was pointed out, a call was made for those to rise who approved of Paul's course, and considered the principles on which he acted applicable to the temperance cause, the good old man was promptly on his feet, and his name heads the list on their temperance pledge.

Objection.—“It is useful as a medicine.”

Ans.—The pledge admits its use for medicinal purposes; and the fact that it is useful as a medicine, shows that it was not designed to be used as a daily beverage.

But according to the reasoning of the objector, if when sick you take an emetic, and it affords the desired relief, you ought to repeat the dose; take a little before breakfast, “as a phlegm cutter;” then a little before dinner, by way of sharpening the appetite; again at four o'clock,

to help digestion, &c. &c. But you must, on the same principle, swallow rhubarb, and jalap, and assafetida, and aloes, and indeed, the whole contents of the doctor's pill-bags, if, when sick, you have been relieved by their use.

Obj.—“If I don't sell, somebody else will.”

Ans.—“Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh.” Woe unto us that we live in a world surrounded by so many temptations which so often draw us into vice, but a special woe unto that man who becomes the tempter of his fellow man.

Woe unto the poor drunkard that wallows in the mire, but a double damnation to him who sells that to his fellow man that brings him there. Judas might have said “it was predicted that the Messiah would come, and be betrayed, and suffer and die—the prophecies must be fulfilled—if he was to be betrayed, there must be a betrayer; and if I had not performed that part, somebody else would.”

The course adopted by the captain of a coasting vessel, in Maine, may afford a good lesson to those who quiet their consciences under this plea. The captain was well known as an inflexible, uncompromising, temperance man—neither used intoxicating drink himself, or would employ a hand that used it. And that was not all; he would not transport it is as cargo. This was generally known; and as he was about sailing from Bangor to Boston, a merchant wishing to send for a quantity of spirits by his vessel, and knowing the objections of the captain to carrying such an article, in order to deceive him and get his liquor by his vessel, resorted to this deception: He drew an order on his friend in Boston, for so much liquor, but apprised him of the captain's scruples, and requested his friend to mark the casks “vinegar,” and to make the entry in the bill of lading to correspond. The order was obeyed, the vessel sailed—but on the return voyage, the captain discovered the trick that had been played upon him.

On arriving at B., the gentlemen who had ordered the liquor, came on board, and asked the captain if he had brought him so many casks of vinegar, “No,” was the reply, “I have so many casks marked vinegar, but the Boston folks have made a mistake—they have put up rum.” After some parleying the merchant finally told the captain, that he knew it—he had sent for it; and offered to pay him the freight. “Oh! no,” said the captain, “I don't do business in that way, I don't deliver rum for vinegar, I will carry it back, and leave it where I took it; you can settle with the man who sent it.” And he was as good as his word. He returned it to Boston. Yes, and every man of moral principle will approve his decision. Very many cases might be given, where carriers, and distillers, and vendors, have made far greater pecuniary sacrifices in carrying out their temperance principles.

Obj.—“I Don't sell to drunkards.”

Ans.—If there was nobody to sell to temperate men, the intemperate would soon die off,

and the great work of reform would be accomplished; there would be no tipplers or temperate drinkers to degrade to the rank of drunkards—would be no timber to make drunkards out of. "Yes," but you answer, "there is a great difference in the moral character of liquor sellers. The man who keeps that very respectable hotel, is very much esteemed, has the confidence and good will of the whole community. The man over the way, it is true, is not quite as much esteemed, and that man who keeps a little farther down, we agree is a worthless fellow."

This I admit; but let us see how admirably they all work together. All are necessary in carrying on the great work in which they are engaged. In order to illustrate, suppose you have three taverns of different classes, as I have mentioned, and some filthy grocery. As you pass that grocery you see a man come out of it very drunk, he staggers about exhibiting all the usual marks of beastly intoxication; you are soon told that that man is dead—dead from the effects of the liquor the grocer had sold him. You go, filled with indignation to the grocer, and tell him in plain English, "You are a murderer, you have killed that man—the evidence is conclusive." Now, what might the grocer say in reply? I would not by any means palliate or justify him, but he might laugh at your simplicity, and say in return, "Let us see if I am the murderer—see if I have killed the man. You recollect that ten years ago, that man was our doctor, our lawyer, our merchant, or some person of standing and respectability here. He did not then come to my grocery to drink; you will remember he then visited that very respectable hotel, and drank his brandy, his gin, or wine, with gentlemen. After a while, he was there so often, that his friends became alarmed, and perhaps the tavern keeper himself, began to give him a word of caution—to tell him he was afraid if he kept on, he would finally become a drunkard. The man was vexed; this was too much for his consequence to brook; he indignantly left and went across the road to the opposite tavern, where they were not quite so particular who they sold to. There he staid and tiddled for a number of years longer, until perhaps his money ran low, and that tavern keeper's conscience was very tenderly affected. At any rate, he left that and went to the third tavern, where they could sell to any body, drunk

or sober, and finally, in the regular course of things, came into my hands. To-day he came here, suffering dreadfully, and begged of me for a glass of spirits, and I let him have it; he drank it, and is dead. I acknowledge that that was his last glass; but will you pretend that my glass killed him? Don't you know that this man never would have darkened the door of my shop, had it not been for the united labors of my liquor-selling neighbors? Why, you don't seem to understand it. Don't you know that we liquor sellers are only doing what mechanics do in their various operations. In order to facilitate their labors and cheapen their wares, they divide their business into different departments; one man gets out the timber, another frames, a third puts together, and so on, but they are, together, manufacturing the same article. So with us liquor sellers; one makes a temperate drinker, another promotes him to the rank of tippler, another a rank still lower, and so on, but among us all we are carrying on the drunkard manufacturing business. Now the keeper of that hotel just prepared the timber, the man across the way puts up the frame and puts on the covering, the third one nearly completes the work, but he can't put on the polish, until he hands him over to me; my little despised grocery is the FINISHING SHOP."

The lesson I would inculcate by this, may be summed up in a very few words. As long as liquor is sold as a beverage, so long there will be, more or less, of drunkenness, and its attendant evils.

But we have virtually endorsed the vender's objection, when we have refused to patronise a liquor-selling tavern because we found drunkards there. As well might you refuse to patronise the watch repairer, because you see watches at his window; the shoemaker because you see signs of boots or shoes hanging out, or any other mechanic, because you may see the article which he manufactures, hanging out as a sign. For why may not the vender of spirits hang out the DRUNKARD to indicate his business, as well as mechanics theirs. When you find the sign hang out indicating that in intoxicating drinks are offered for sale, as a beverage, and do not find more or less of intemperance, you may expect to go into a city or village, and see the various signs hanging out, and yet expect not to find a single article which those signs indicate.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

TEMPERANCE A SUBSTITUTE FOR RELIGION, &c.—NO ALCOHOL IN GRAIN. OBJECTION TO CHRISTIANS UNITING IN TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The objections to total abstinence have been so often answered, that I must apologize for saying any thing more on that point. But there may be dark places where a word on this subject may be useful. Of course I address those who discard the use of distilled liquors.

Suppose you are known as a temperance man. You go to the bar and call for a drink of wine, cider or beer. If there are men present who know you—men who make use of distilled liquor, ten to one, but they are at once by your side; one says, "landlord, that is a temperance man, he likes cider, I prefer rum; another calls for a drink of gin, another for brandy, &c. You turn about and give them a lecture on the ruinous consequences that will eventually result from their indulgence in those drinks; point them to the land-marks of ruin in their downward course; of drunkenness, of disease, embarrassment, blighted hopes, domestic discord, poverty, a jail or a poor-house.

Suppose after you have delivered yourself of such a lecture, some one of your hearers should turn and ask you the question, "Why do you drink that glass of cider?" You might answer, "Because I had a mind to," or "because it does me good." Again the enquirer says, "What quality is there in it which leads you to prefer it to water, or anything else?" Driven into a corner, you would be obliged by honesty and fair dealing, to answer, "I drink it for the excitement it produces, for the *fuddle* of it." "You have told the truth," say one and all, "that is just what we drink rum, brandy, gin, for, so here it goes." You would probably be rather at loss how to answer this.

Take away the intoxicating principle from all—fermented and distilled drinks—and we should find the love of them, the strength of appetite, as well as the estimate of their beneficial qualities, greatly diminished.

Formerly, when you called at the bar for a drink of spirits, the landlord poured you out a drink in a foot glass; if you called for a drink of cider, he gave you a pint mug, filled to the brim. Why was now this practice reversed? Why did he not give you the cider in the foot glass, and the rum in the mug? Simply because it was a certain amount of the intoxicating principle that was wanted, and it was about the same in each, as custom had regulated the matter.

"If I join, I must unite with infidel, Jew, and Turk, in promoting a moral enterprise."

Ans.—I certainly would unite with Infidel, Jew or Turk, in assisting any human being out of the water, or to extricate him from any situation in which union of strength and effort might be required; and assuredly I would unite with them in any enterprise to improve his morals or save his soul. Will unite with any one in arresting the hand of the suicide—in dissuading him from his murderous design—or from abusing his wife and children, or violating the laws of God or man. Here is a platform broad enough for Infidel, Jew, Turk, or Christian, to stand upon, without sacrificing their own or adopting the others principles.

Obj.—"Temperance is made a substitute for religion."

Ans.—The assertion is *untrue*, as has been demonstrated by the whole history of the temperance reform. No instance can be named where the religious character of a community has deteriorated in consequence of the establishment of temperance societies, and the advancement of the temperance cause. On the contrary, from its very origin, where great success has attended the temperance enterprise, revivals of religion have so speedily followed, as to compel the belief that the former had prepared the way for the latter.

In every state where I have travelled, and in a great many districts of those states, facts to this point have been brought to my notice. How often have I visited little villages where every thing bore the marks of industry and prosperity—where new houses were in the progress of erection, or old ones undergoing repair—here one that has just been newly covered, another painted, there an additional wing, or a new wood-house, or fence, or barn, and on the village green a neat and commodious house of worship meets the eye, instead of the old rusty school, or town house, with its dilapidated walls and broken windows, which had for generations served as an apology for a church. Every thing wears a cheerful aspect and invites the traveller to stop, assuring him that there is a good share of temporal prosperity, and respectable and moral, if not affluent and refined society. Yes, and trace back the history of this place but a few years, and you would find that its moral character and external appearance, were any thing but

respectable and attractive. I leave my readers to picture the broken windows, where rags or old hats were a substitute for glass—gates thrown from their hinges—fences falling down—every thing going to decay, and the very genius of ruin brooding in sullen silence over the gloomy scene. The village tavern had more attraction to the inhabitants than the church—more were gathered around it than were seen in the house of God, and the traveller in looking upon the group as he passed in, involuntarily felt for his pocket book, and a feeling of melancholy and insecurity led him to wish that his stay might be short.

Ask when this great change commenced, and you are told in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that it commenced with the temperance reform in that place. If you press your inquiries a little further, you are told that ten years ago, that merchant sold twenty-five hogsheads of spirits—the tavern keeper thirty—and others perhaps as much—and that now there is none sold at all, or if any, but two or three barrels in the year. You are pointed to that man who for years was a miserable drunkard, and now a respectable influential citizen, and generally too, a member of the church. A large addition had been made to the number of church members, and the stated preaching of the gospel is enjoyed.

Instances of this kind may be seen by thou-

sand in the United States, but not one instance where the reverse of this picture can be found. Not one where by increasing the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, the moral character of the people has been improved, or their temporal prosperity increased; NOT ONE.

Obj.—"If there is no alcohol in grain, how do you get it out?"

Professor Mussey, formerly of Dartmouth College, N. Hampshire, now of Cincinnati, in a prize essays, says, "It may perhaps be worth remarking, that throughout the wide spread kingdoms of animal and vegetable nature, not a particle of alcohol, in any form or combination whatever, has been found, as the effect of a single living process, but that it arises only out of the decay, the dissolution and the wreck of organised matter, or of its ever varied and wonderful productions."

God has given to man the ingenuity by which he may change the most nourishing and wholesome articles of food into poisons, and these poisons may too, be rendered useful, but we are not therefore under obligation to use poisons, because they exist in nature, or may be produced by the ingenuity of man. But the best way, perhaps, to answer the objector, is to ask him how much grain or bread he must eat, in order to produce intoxication.

CHAPTER IX.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE LICENSE LAW, AND THE PROPRIETY AND CONSTITUTIONALITY OF PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE LICENSE LAW, &c.

As this has been the subject of much discussion, and will continue to be until it shall be entirely expunged from the statute book, I feel myself called upon to give my views in regard to it.

By the facts which I have given, I have, I trust, shown that a very great share of the crime—pauperism—deaths, domestic discord and taxes, are directly or indirectly, chargeable to intemperance—but whether the proportion be, in truth, greater or less than those facts would indicate, it will be conceded that nearly all the evils which we agree, do result from this cause, have been produced by liquor, which has been sold under the real or pretended sanction of the license law; therefore to that law, in the same proportion, may they be justly considered as chargeable. Or more correctly speaking, perhaps, they are to be charged to our legislators. No. As in this country, the people possess the power; as the sovereign people make and unmake our legislators, they must be held responsible for the existence of this and every other law, the practical effects of which they have had opportunity to test. If the sovereign people will tell their legislators to pass or repeal this or any other law, and show them that a majority of their constituents are in favor of it, legislators would not be slow to obey their clearly expressed will. No set of men are more obedient, and their obedience is more readily secured about the time of election. And this is right, as they are the agents of the people, and ought to obey their will—do their business as directed. The inference is, that there is a remedy in the hands of the people—that the same authority which can prohibit horse racing—gambling—wearing concealed weapons—exposing unwholesome meat for sale, or indecent pictures to public view, can also prohibit the sale of liquor as a drink.

It may not be known to all, however, that there are, or have been, men of some reputation in our country, who tell us very confidently, that such a law would be unconstitutional. A very distinguished eastern editor opposed the "fifteen gallon law" of Massachusetts, and finally urged most strenuously its repeal, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. I may therefore, be permitted to answer this objection, without being liable to the charge of raising a man of straw for the sake of demolishing him.

It appears at first blush, strange, that the sovereign people cannot adopt such measures as

they may judge will best promote the great object of government—will best protect themselves in the enjoyment of their rights, both of person and property. Where is the power which is more powerful, and can therefore veto their acts? That is, unless there is a power which through express authority given in the constitution by the people, is designated for that purpose. What laws may not the people enact for their own government, with this only limitation; that is, that they do not violate the great charter of God's law—are not repugnant to bible morality? In short, it is the great distinctive feature, and peculiar excellence of our form of government—its very jit and marrow—that there is no king or other earthly potentate that can veto to the acts of the people—whether these acts are passed in their primary assemblies, or through their regularly appointed agents. The people associate together in society for their own mutual benefit, and on their own terms; surrendering such natural rights as they choose, and may judge necessary, in order to secure to themselves the enjoyment of others.

Take a particular case—why is horse-racing prohibited? A law against walking horses to see which will walk fastest, would be considered very strange; or against trotting horses—or drawing them to ascertain which is the strongest. Well, does not every man know that he has just as good a natural right to try the speed of his horse in running as in walking or trotting? And why, then, should the legislature prohibit one and not the other. This question is readily answered. Suppose two men should make a walking match, it would not produce a great deal of excitement—there would not be a very great gathering, and consequent waste of time to witness such a contest. A trotting match would not often disturb the community much, comparatively few would be called together; but have a regularly built horse-race, and the people collect from all parts of the country, drinking, gambling and quarrelling, and all sorts of iniquity are practiced "against the peace and dignity" and best interest of the people. The public good, then, is the true ground of these prohibitory laws, and the sovereign people is ultimately the tribunal to decide what the public good does require.

Apply this to the case before us. You have grain—there is no restriction on its sale—no license is required. Suppose you convert it into spirits; is not the liquor made from it as absolutely your property as was the grain from

which it was made, and have you not the same unqualified natural right to sell it in any quantity? The answer is, yes. Why then, can we not do it? Because the legislature has interposed. And what has the legislature done? They have licensed it, and thus rendered it legal. Instead of leaving the sale to be frowned out of existence by a correct public sentiment, the protecting shield of the law has been thrown around it, and it thus has virtually the endorsement of legislative authority, that it is moral.

It may be known, that Judge Platt, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of N. York, gave it as his deliberate opinion, that but for the interposition of the License Law, the vender of liquor would, at common law, be held responsible for the consequences, and virtually would be subjected to the principles laid down in the law of Moses in regard to the ox that was wont to push with his horn; "or the man that should leave a pit exposed, into which his neighbor's beast should fall." In short, should the vender sell to the man who, when under the influence of alcohol, was known to exhibit great violence—to abuse his family—to engage in brawls and riots, and disturb the peace of society, he would be held responsible for the consequences. And would not this comport with the principles of justice?

Near Wilkes Barre, P., a ferry-man who was very intemperate, was in the habit of getting his liquor at a neighboring tavern. The wife of the intemperate man, begged of the vender not to sell to him—remonstrated with him for so doing. He however persisted. The ferry-man one day, when very much intoxicated, was called upon by a traveller to set him across.—The wife interfered—begged her husband not to attempt it, but in vain. He ferried the man over, but in returning fell into the river and was drowned, the wife and tavern keeper both witnessing his death struggles. Yes, and the wife wrung her hands and screamed continually in the ear of the wretch—"You are a murderer! you are a murderer!" I ask, is not this widowed mother, whose husband has been deprived of life to gratify the cupidity of the liquor seller; and she not only thus deprived of her best friend, but left to struggle with poverty, to support herself and little ones, entitled to redress?"

Shall the man who digs the pit, or he who permits his unruly, vicious ox to run at large, be protected; while the man who receives the injury, or his wife and children who are deprived of his protection and support, can obtain no compensation?

Every principle of justice and equity say, no. And yet all the pit-falls, and vicious or ravenous beasts from the tiger down to the unruly ox, never inflicted upon mankind a thousandth part of the injury they have sustained from the use of intoxicating drinks. But there have been by high authority

THREE OBJECTIONS

Interposed on this subject. The first is that "temperance men mistake the nature of the license law—it is not designed to increase, but diminish the sale of liquor. It is a restraining

law. Men have just the same right to sell liquor that they have to sell any other property." This (the natural right to sell,) is just the ground that I have assumed, but the natural right to sell liquor is not more unquestionable than that of; running horses, gambling and a vast many other acts which the law has prohibited, with pains and penalties. And why have not legislators said that as men have a natural right to run horses and gamble, &c., we will not prohibit, but regulate and restrict, and license for a certain price. For instance, the jockey who rides shall weigh just 100 pounds; the horse shall not run more than a mile at a heat, and the same horse shall not be permitted to run a second time.—The gambler, too, shall be subject to certain regulations, and shall pay so much for a license, and the price may be varied according as the circumstances may afford a prospect of greater or less profit.

The second objection is—"Temperance men are calling upon the legislature to compel people to be moral. You must use moral means to promote morality. You must promote morality by moral suasion." This is one of the most popular objections, and yet the obvious answer is found in answering the question, "why do you prohibit horse racing?" Answer. Because it promotes immorality. Why prohibit gambling? Because it promotes immorality. Indeed much of our legislation is designed to protect the morals of the community. Rev. Doct. Channing says, "The great object of government is not to make roads, grant charters and originate improvements, but to prevent and repress crimes against individual right and social order. To this end, government ordains a penal code, erects prisons, and inflicts fearful punishments. Now, if it is true, that a great share of the crime which government is instituted to prevent and repress, has its origin in intemperance—if poor houses, work houses, jails and penitentiaries, are in a great measure peopled by those whose first impulse to crime, came from the distillery, and the dram-shop; is not government bound to prohibit the sale of that which produces all these fearful evils? Shall government never act as a parent—never remove the occasion of wrong doing?"

We talk about parental government, but how does a kind and wise parent act? If he finds his son intoxicated, does he not at once remove, if he possibly can, the temptation out of his way? Would he not be branded as hard hearted and destitute of common sense, should he reprove or punish the son for drinking to excess, and yet leave the liquor in his way, to excite his appetite, and tempt him to indulgence?

Look at another most glaring inconsistency in the law. If a juror—a single one of a panel, is proved to have drank spirituous liquors in the jury room, the verdict is set aside by the court—the juror fined, and a new trial granted. And yet perhaps that very court (for in most of the States the licensing power is vested in the court,) may have licensed that very man to sell that very article, or may be, it came from his own bar. How does the law thus express the

opinion of its makers, as to the bad effects of liquor—so inimical to justice—that the solemn decision of a juror, under oath, is vitiated if he drinks but one spoonful. Yes, and although the other eleven have abstained, their decision is set aside on account of this act of the twelfth man.

And yet we license the tempter, but punish the tempted. Yes, do not even permit the man who has violated the law, when intoxicated, to plead his drunkenness in justification or palliation, when arraigned before the court. And yet look at the fact that in almost every jail, I have found instances where individuals have been often recommitment to the same jail in the same year. In Erie county you will see the number of persons committed was 213, and yet, the number of commitments was 475!!! In Lancaster jail, Pa., a woman was last year re-committed eight times. I find there are repeated instances where the same individuals have been recommitment in the year for drunkenness; and yet, I have never found one instance where the man had been imprisoned for selling them the liquor. It should always be borne in mind too, that the expense of the apprehension, trial, board in jail, and fees of the jailer, are PAID by the PEOPLE.

The third and last objection I shall notice is, that the license law affords security by requiring that "none but men of good moral character shall be licensed to engage in the traffic."

Let us look at this: That the business of liquor selling is the cause, or occasion of a very great share of the crime, poverty and domestic discord and death; in short, is the parent sin of our land—fills our prisons—alms-houses—orphan asylums and penitentiaries; sends wailing and woe through the world, and imposes an immense tax upon the sober part of the people, without one corresponding good, is unquestionable, and yet the men who are permitted to monopolize this traffic, must be "men of good moral character;" indeed, in Pennsylvania, must publish in the papers for a given time, a certificate signed by at least twelve men to this effect: MEN OF GOOD MORAL CHARACTER TO SELL LIQUOR!!! Would there not be much more propriety, in this day of light, in adopting the sentiment of Rev. Daniel A. Clarke, when he says, "No! if liquor must be sold for the use and ruin and utter damnation of man, let the same lying spirit that handed the Apple to Eve stand at the tap, that it may appear the same infamous business it really is." Yes, we say, amen! let old CLOVEN FOOT enjoy the monopoly of this peace, body and soul destroying business, instead of getting decent men to do the devil's dirty work.

This requirement of the license law has always reminded me of a case in a New-England village, where, at a ball, some very disgraceful act having been committed in the ball-room, much to the disparagement of the very orderly, pious character of its inhabitants—some of the good people imagining that it was attributable to the managers, who were but striplings, and having little weight of character, they actually applied, at the next anniversary ball of their

liter-- institution, to a venerable old lawyer, who was also a deacon of the church, to be a manager of the ball, but the deacon gave a decided negative—refused to accept this new office, imagining, probably, that his deaconship could not sanctify this kind of amusement.—But if this feature of the license law is in keeping with the general and known effect of the traffic, the deacon ought to have accepted the proffered appointment, and we should put the deacon at the head of the gambling house—let him hold the stakes at the horse race, &c. &c.

Now, it may be asked, on what ground is the assertion founded, that a prohibitory law would be unconstitutional? The answer is, that in the declaration of rights, it is said that every man has, among others, "an inherent and inalienable right to acquire, possess and enjoy property;" and the sweeping inference is drawn from this declaration, that we have, in all cases whatsoever, a right to sell or not to sell—to part with or not to part with our property. This natural right, however is, by inference, clearly limited by our constitution, where it is said that private property shall not be taken for public purposes, without compensation, amounting to a declaration of right, to take it where compensation is given. A right thus to take property can alone authorize the taking of land for roads, canals and other public purposes. But on what principle is the right founded to prohibit the sale of liquor? What right to single this out among the innumerable articles of commerce, and impose restraints upon, or prohibit its sale as a beverage altogether? Answer. And it is vastly important that this should be understood.—The principle which justifies the legislature in any restraining or prohibitory law in regard to the article in question, is found alone in the sentiment which has received the sanction of ages in every civilized country, that "ONE MAN HAS NO RIGHT SO TO USE HIS PROPERTY AS TO INJURE HIS NEIGHBOR'S PROPERTY."

For instance, a man would not be permitted to erect a slaughter house in the heart of a city or village, for the obvious reason that its offensive smell would be an intolerable nuisance to the neighborhood, would "injure your neighbor's property," by rendering his house uninhabitable. On this principle too, if you erect a mill dam, even on your own land, and though it does not flow back upon the land of any one, yet if it should cause serious sickness, the common law would compel you to remove,—as far as you could do it—the cause of that sickness—would compel you to "abate the nuisance" by drawing off the water. These cases by way of illustration, might be multiplied indefinitely.—And here I would ask, what, in point of injurious influence upon the health—upon the prosperity—the moral, or physical interests of the community, are the putrid waters or filthy slaughter yards, in comparison with the sale of intoxicating drinks? The one may be extremely annoying to the senses, and destructive to bodily health, but the other destroys not only the health and life of the body, but destroys the peace of families—peace of mind, and ruins the soul.

However, in conclusion, I assert that we do now, and always have, acted on the principle that it is not only right, but constitutional to prohibit the sale of liquor. For proof, I would ask what is the population of your town? Your answer, 2,000. Then there are 400 men—voters—and these all have, in this land of liberty and equality, the same constitutional rights? Of course. Well, how many taverns

have your authority licensed? "Three." And this is constitutional, I suppose? "Oh! yes." You see nothing then, that savors of unconstitutionality? No. It is right then, is it, to prohibit 397 of your citizens from engaging in this traffic? Would it not be just as constitutional to prohibit the other THREE?

The force of this—its entire conclusiveness, in regard to this point, must be perfectly apparent.

CHAPTER X.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF BOARDS OF EXCISE — THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TAVERN KEEPERS — WITH THE OPINIONS OF JUDGE SAVAGE, CHANCELLOR KENT, TIMOTHY JENKINS, Esq., COL. YOUNG AND JOHN C. SPENCER, Esq.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

The duties and powers of the excise board have become the subject of much discussion, and I can perhaps hardly perform a greater, or more acceptable service to the community, than to give a synopsis of the License Law, and the opinions of some of our most eminent jurists in regard to it.

The board is composed of the Supervisor and Justices of the town. They are required to meet in their respective towns on the first Monday in May, in each year.

The law says "they shall have power to grant licenses to keepers of inns or taverns, being residents of the town, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, to be drank in their houses respectively;" also to licensee grocers to sell the same in quantities less than five gallons, not to be drank in their shops, out-houses, &c. The board may vary the price of licensee from \$5 to \$30.

The applicant for license to sell these drinks in his house, must keep an inn or tavern.

The board must be satisfied that he is a man of good moral character—that he has the necessary accommodations to entertain travellers—(two spare beds and stabling for four horses)—and that a tavern is absolutely necessary for the actual accommodation of travellers at the place where such applicant resides, or proposes to keep the same—all which shall be expressly stated in such license.

The applicant must execute a bond* to the people of the state in the penal sum of \$250—conditioned that he shall not suffer his house to be disorderly—shall not permit cockfighting—gaming or playing with cards or dice—shall not keep a billiard or other gaming table in his house or on his premises.

He must put up a sign within thirty days, or pay a fine of \$1.25 for every month's neglect.

No person who has not a tavern license, shall

* There must have been rather a strong impression on the minds of those who made this law, that the tendency of liquor selling was to corrupt the morals of the vender, or why, after he has got a certificate of good moral character, still require him to give a bond that he will not admit games of chance and other immoralities to be practiced in his house.

keep up a sign, on penalty of \$1.25 for every day.

The above are the prominent features of the law.

Now the first question is, are the board under obligation to grant a license where a tavern is actually necessary for the accommodation of travellers and where all the requirements of the law are complied with?

It will be perceived that the law does not say that they shall grant the license, but shall have power to do so—it is permissive, not mandatory.

But the following opinions of some of our ablest judges and lawyers will be the best and most satisfactory authority I can give:

CHIEF JUSTICE SAVAGE says, on the application of Gerrit Smith, Esq. "It is my opinion, at this moment, when called upon for it, that it is left entirely to the discretion of boards of excise, in the state of New-York, to grant or refuse licenses."

On application of the same, J. C. SPENCER, Esq., says, "I say now that in my opinion, the commissioners have full and entire discretion on the subject—that the statute merely confers on them the power to grant licenses, and leaves to them the determination of the number and place—and with respect to taverns, they are to be satisfied that one is absolutely necessary for the actual accommodation of travellers at the place where the applicant resides, or proposes to keep the tavern. The whole tenor of the act shows that a discretionary power is vested in the commissioners to grant or refuse a license. Nor do I see how they can be made amenable for refusing a license to any particular applicant. He cannot surely bring an action for damages, for he is not entitled of common right to it, but only as a favor. Public officers are liable to indictment for wilfully neglecting a public duty, but it must be a duty and merely ministerial. They cannot be proceeded against criminally for the erroneous performance of a duty involving discretion, without proving malice towards the individual or a corrupt motive. See 2d Cain's Reports, 312—11th Johnson's Reports, 114. A mandamus will not lie, for the same reason that a discretion exists in the subordinate officer.

The opinion of TIMOTHY JENKINS, Esq., District Attorney of Oneida county, is also given at length in the pamphlet of Mr. Smith, and in all points so fully coincides with Mr. Spencer's, that I do not deem it necessary or expedient to occupy the space necessary to give it here. One remark of his, however, I must not withhold: He says, "*It is difficult to see how the Board of Excise can be satisfied that a tavern license is necessary to sell intoxicating liquors in any place.*" * * * "Great indeed should such necessity be, that should call for an act of public officers, the effects of which fills our prisons with convicts, our poor-houses with inmates, and our whole country with distress."

In Col. Youngs' Report, made to the senate of New-York, March 16th, 1840, he says: "In more than 100 towns in this state, public sentiment has already acquired such strength, as has altogether excluded the sale of intoxicating liquors, in direct opposition to the supposed influence of the license laws, which, it is assumed, makes such business honorable; and a steady application of the same means, the diffusion of correct information, will carry the desirable work of moral reformation to every portion of the state."

It will be here noticed that Col. Young fully recognises the discretionary powers of the commissioners of excise.

But there is an important question, "Is the keeper of a temperance house under the same liabilities for the protection of the goods of his guest, as the keeper of the licensed tavern?"

Chancellor Kent, in a letter to Gerrit Smith, Esq., says:

"I have considered the question, and I am of opinion that such persons are liable for the property of their guests in like manner and to the like extent as inn keepers at common law. This opinion is, in my apprehension, sustained by the authorities cited in my commentaries, vol. 2, p. 595, 596, and see the note C. at pages 596, 597. I refer to the 3d edition, and more especially to the 4th edition, at the same pages, which contains some additional authorities and illustrations. A tavern is an inn with the additional tith, under an excise licence, to retail spirituous liquors, and with superadded obligations, such, among others, as putting up a sign denoting the house to be a tavern. There is an important distinction, (between inn-keeper and tavern-keeper,) which, I think, is warranted by our statutes between the two kinds of public houses; though the like liabilities as to the property of the guests apply equally to both. This is my view of the subject; and I consider the distinction between an inn and a tavern, is well founded in reason, policy and law; and highly conducive to public convenience and good morals."

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES KENT."

On the subject of the responsibilities of keepers of temperance houses, Timothy Jenkins, Esq., whose opinion I have already quoted, says, "But it is said that the licensed inn-keep-

er is under legal obligations beyond the liabilities of any keeper of a "Temperance House" for the protection of the goods of his guest. The law licenses the keeper of a Temperance House to keep his inn without any application to the Board of Excise. He therefore has the same rights, (except to sell intoxicating drinks,) and is liable for the same neglect to his guest or his property, as the licensed inn-keeper. Both are equally bailees, and responsible for the goods of their guests, even though they should be stolen out of their custody. The question of license or no license, is therefore divested of any legal difficulties. It must and will be settled upon the broad principles of public policy and common justice."

Another important question presents itself, which is this: Can an unlicensed inn-keeper keep up his ordinary sign?

Chancellor Kent says, "But an inn-keeper cannot put up the sign of a tavern, but he may indicate, by some sign, that he keeps an inn, as distinct from a licensed tavern."

I have obtained some very valuable suggestions in regard to the license law and the duties of the commissioners of excise, from Rev. Mr. Conklin, of Pike, Allegany county, who has been indefatigable in his researches on the subject.

In regard to the moral character of the applicant. The board must be satisfied that he is a man of good moral character. Now it has often been said that Ministers of the Gospel and Lawyers have different standards as to what constitutes good moral character, but here our statutes greatly aid us in deciding this point. Is he a profane swearer? Profane swearing is punishable by law, not because it "breaks your bones or picks your pockets," but because it is an immorality. Therefore the board may not—cannot, without a violation of their oaths, license a profane swearer. Is he a Sabbath breaker? The law punishes this as an immorality. Gambling and drunkenness the law considers immoralities.

But if satisfied as to character, then comes up the next question: Is a tavern in that place "absolutely necessary for the accommodation of travellers?" It is obvious that the accommodation of "town's people" is not taken into account.

But does not the law contemplate the granting such licenses on the supposition that intoxicating drinks are necessary?

Suppose that in former days intoxicating drinks were considered necessary and useful, yet if light has been thrown on this subject, and it is now settled that "they are never useful to persons in health, but always injurious," shall not the excise board act under, and be governed by the additional light thus thrown in their path. But I refer the doubter to the reasoning of Timothy Jenkins, Esq.

The tavern keeper gives a bond to keep an orderly house. It may be repeated, for it must be borne in mind, that the license is granted for the "accommodation of travellers." Now suppose there is a noise kept up till a late hour—no mat-

ter by whom—whether it is that of the drunkard or the boisterous and fierce altercations of noisy politicians—the dancing and carousing of the inebriate in the bar room, or the dancing in the *ball room*, providing the *traveller is disturbed*.

If the tavern keeper sells liquor to any except travellers on the Sabbath, he forfeits his *bond*.

And why are all these restrictions imposed, and obstacles thrown in the way of the sale of

intoxicating drinks? The only answer that can be given is, that their use as a beverage was considered by our legislators as dangerous to the peace, and injurious to the prosperity of our country. And as Rev. Dr. Channing very pertinently remarks, “If the sale of liquor is beneficial to the community, why prohibit any one from selling it? If it is injurious, why license any to sell?”

CHAPTER XI.

TRAFFIC UNPROFITABLE.

Why then should the traffic be continued? Who is benefitted? The drunkard is not—the man who abstains is not—the tax payer is not—the poor man is not—the rich man is not. The poor man by purchasing the liquor, “takes the shingles from his own roof and puts them on to his neighbor’s.” The use of it is at war with the laws of life and health—destroys the peace of families and communities.

IS THE VENDER BENEFITTED?

What do facts show on this point? Let the reader look around him and answer this question—Where has the man lived who has amassed a fortune by the sale of liquor—has died sober, and has left a fortune to sober children? Facts on this point, I need not multiply; they are in reach of every one. *In Connecticut state prison, two years ago, there were 169 convicts—a great share intemperate, and of that class, 78 had been liquor sellers!!!*

At Lebanon, Ohio, after I had closed my lecture, A. H. Dunlavy, Esq. a distinguished attorney, remarked to the audience, that he had resided there from the earliest settlement of that town, had known every man who had kept a tavern there, and he said the number was 31, of whom twenty-five had gone to drunkards’ graves! Of the other 6, no one made property.

Of 6 cases of murder which he had tried, as district attorney, five clearly grew out of the use of intoxicating drinks. What, it may be asked, would I have the legislature do? I answer, as they have the power to act, I would have them pass such a law as should express

* Rev. John Wesley, said he never knew an instance where wealth amassed by the sale of intoxicating liquors, descended to the fourth generation.

their decided disapprobation of the traffic. As the law now stands, it must be considered an expression of approbation, and will be so viewed, although the people of the towns should have the power to suspend its operation by a majority of legal votes. I would therefore have them pass a law *prohibiting* the sale of liquor as a beverage, but giving the people the right to suspend its operation—giving the sovereign people the right to say that license shall be granted—saying virtually “the curse be on us and our children.” Such a law would brand as illegal, that which the moral sense of the community has called an immorality. But there is one feature of the license law which for bald absurdity stands out pre-eminently conspicuous. It is this: That the man who is the only one in the country, that is obliged virtually to get a certificate of good moral character (and in Pennsylvania, he has literally to do so, and publish it in the public prints,) in order to carry on his business, is still virtually *outlawed*—cannot collect a debt contracted at his bar, for that very article, which, as a good moral man, he is authorized to sell. Let us talk no more of the blue laws of New England; what absurdity can be found upon a statute book, more *blue* than this?

IS THE DISTILLER BENEFITTED?

Although there may be, and are many men, who are wealthy, that have been engaged in distilling and vending, yet how few have made their property by this business. At the present day, when the temperance reform is pressing upon the distiller, with giant power, and although the number of distilleries is only about one sixth as large as formerly, and the number in most of the other states has diminished at about the same rates, yet the failure of distillers has become almost universal.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE ON REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Republican government is emphatically the government of the people. And it is a maxim ten thousand times repeated, and as true and important as it is old and trite, that "Its main pillars are virtue and intelligence." The people must be virtuous, or corruption will infect the sources of power, and the streams of justice will become corrupt, and its administration be partial—will look more to individual aggrandizement and emolument than to the general weal. Unless the people are intelligent, they cannot understand the principles of government—cannot understand their rights, or know how to defend them when invaded—cannot understand the reciprocal duties of governors and governed?

And what effect has the use of intoxicating drinks upon the morals? All the facts I have obtained in my examination of prisons, bear directly on this question. In examining those statistics, you find either from a cursory or more critical investigation, that the great mass of crime is justly attributable to this prolific parent of corruption. A great share of the jails through our country would be without a tenant, were there no intoxicating drinks made use of. "*Against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of*" &c., is the stereotype form of indictment in cases of crime, and yet the same courts often times, that gravely sit to try these cases "against the peace and dignity of the people," license the sale of that which fills their criminal calendar with business for them to try. And it is not unfrequent that the jurors or the judges, are themselves the venders.

In districts in Ireland, where the temperance reform has so signally triumphed, the business of their criminal courts, which had been enormous, has been almost annihilated.

The influence of intemperance on the other "*main pillar*"—the intelligence of the people—may be seen in our poor-houses. See there, hosts of wretched children, who have lived, and but for public charity, will grow up, in ignorance, have been prevented obtaining the very rudiments of education by the poverty of their parents, consequent upon their intemperate habits. The earnings of the father which would

otherwise have paid the school teacher, have gone into the pocket of the liquor seller. Indeed, the great mass of the children in the northern and eastern states, that have not had the advantages of a common school education, are the children of the drunkard.

In proportion then as the facilities for obtaining liquor are increased—in proportion as it is rendered respectable to sell, and the vender protected by law, will be the amount drank—and in that proportion drunkenness will prevail with its ordinary attendant evils—money and time spent, families reduced to poverty—children deprived of education—intelligence diminished, and people disqualified for discharging their duties as citizens of a free government.

The whole liquor selling business is therefore *Anti-Republican*.

Facts to this point. In Dublin, in 1841, when the effects of the temperance reform began to be seen, \$128,000 more were deposited in the Savings Bank than in 1840, and the number of depositors increased, 1,178. The diminution in the revenue derived from the sale of liquor, was \$500,000 in the first year of the temperance reform. What must have been the diminution in the money paid for liquor, when the *government tax* was half a million of dollars?

It has been said by a gentleman of much talent and observation, that had the work of intemperance gone on without any check, as it did previous to the temperance reform, instead of numbering as we do, about 17,000,000, we should probably not have had a population to exceed 16,000,000. This computation cannot be far from the truth.

Here then, the patriot may find a motive which should enlist all his energies, in carrying forward this great reform. A MILLION OF LIVES SAVED BY THIS GLORIOUS ENTERPRISE!!! The philanthropist will exclaim, "what an immense amount of *human misery* has thus been prevented!! Yes, and while the christian unites with both in their rejoicing, he will, remembering that "no drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God, add, "how many souls have been saved from the pangs of the *second death*!!"

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CHAPTER XIII.

TEMPERANCE REFORM FAVORABLE TO THE PROGRESS OF RELIGION.

Although men may entirely abstain from intoxicating drink, and yet be infidels in sentiment, yet there is nothing in temperance measures calculated to make them so. On the contrary successful efforts to promote temperance, have very often been followed by revivals of religion. This was remarkably the case in the first years of the temperance reform. Instances might be adduced almost indefinitely. In western New-York the connection was very often observed and published.

In *Vevay*, a little town in Indiana, which had been very noted for its immorality—a very decided and successful effort was made to promote temperance in the winter of 1840-41. Multitudes at once enlisted in the cause, and gave their names to the pledge—and while it was yet going forward, a revival commenced which finally embraced, in its hallowing influence, almost the whole population—producing an entire transformation in the moral character of the place.

At a paper-making establishment, some thirty miles from Cincinnati, the owner being on a visit to that city, and hearing a temperance address, at once adopted temperance principles—went home, established a society among his laborers, of whom there were about forty. In a few months after liquor had been banished from the premises, a revival commenced, and as the result, every adult belonging to the establishment and village, except two, became hopelessly pious.

In a city which I have recently visited, and where a very large proportion of the inebriates had reformed—they established a reading-room, where some of them might be seen at almost all hours of the day and evening, profitably engaged in reading. Quite a number have become members of the church.

One of them told me that he—though not pious—called, on Sabbath morning, at the reading-room and beat up for volunteers to attend church. Got six with him—some of the six are now praying men. Two of the churches only would give notice, on the Sabbath, for temperance lectures. The revival has been almost confined to their congregations, and they have had an accession of some 200 members.

On Sabbath night, when some thirty or forty of these reformed men were in the reading-room, a calculation was made by them of the amount they would have expended on that day for liquor in former times, and the result was, that at least twenty-five dollars would have been thus spent.

Their morals were much improved, and they were, to say the least, in a far more favorable state, and more likely to become pious, than while intemperate—so that, although *temperance* is not *religion*, it is not opposed to it. Reasoning with a man on temperance does not render him less disposed to hear you on the other two infinitely important points, “*righteousness* and a *judgment* to come.”

In North Wales, Eng., where intemperance had long prevailed to a very great degree, temperance societies, on the principle of total abstinence, were established four or five years ago, and the work of reform went forward with great power. Soon their societies numbered 100,000—next 200,000, and in the course of two years, twice the last mentioned number of members was reported. A powerful revival of religion commenced, and went forward, and extended until every church and society in that part of the Principality was reached by its blessed influences—a vast number were gathered into the churches, and at the last accounts which have come under my notice, the revival still progressed, and had extended also into South-Wales.

But look at the great number of the recently reformed inebriates whose conversion from intemperance to sobriety, was the immediate precursor to their hopeful conversion to humble followers of Christ. And here let them feel is their only sure reliance, that He who has thus far enabled them to triumph, can alone keep them steadfast unto the end.

The reformed drunkard, at the south—a man of high standing—who carried, for two or three years, a loaded pistol in his pocket, resolved to commit suicide if he should once relapse, was the truly wise man, when, on reflection, he threw himself on his knees and committed his ways unto the Lord—looking to Him for strength to resist temptation, and keep him from falling.

CHAPTER XIV.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE?

Answer. As intoxication is produced by alcoholic drinks, just persuade people to abandon their use, and the work is done.

But can we expect to prevail upon the whole community—upon the people generally, to adopt the principle of total abstinence?

Past experience must answer this question.

And what answer does past experience give?

Let us see. How long have measures been in operation calculated, and expressly designed, to promote the temperance cause?

The first decided movement in the state of New York, was made in 1827. That year Kittredge's address was republished at Canandaigua; and, in the following winter, an edition of 10,000 copies was issued from the press of the Rochester Observer; and a few months after, the same press sent forth another edition of the same amount.

Thus the great work commenced at the west, apparently unconnected with the previous movement in Massachusetts, where temperance societies had existed, and the American Temperance Society had been organized, two or three years before.

To decide what has been done, we must compare the customs of the past with those of the present day.

Fifteen years ago common civility required you to treat your friend, whether he called upon you as a visitor or on business. Now, an offer of liquor would be considered as an insult. Formerly, liquor was considered indispensable at a marriage, birth, or funeral. Now, at a marriage, wine is occasionally seen; at a birth, very rarely; at a funeral, never. Formerly, the farmer must have it in his field, and the mechanic in his shop. Now, it is banished almost universally from both. Formerly, the merchant must have his bottle standing on his counter, in order to attract customers and induce them to trade. Now, instead of attracting, it would repel every respectable customer.

It is doubtless true, that some of our merchants, who do not keep the bottle on the counter, still keep it back in some dark place where those of their customers who desire it, may go in private and drink their fill. Thus playing the hypocrite themselves, and making hypocrites of their customers. This, however, shows the power of public opinion—the bottle is put out of sight.

A few years ago, ecclesiastical bodies could not meet to transact the business of their respective denominations, without having liquor provided for their entertainment. Ministers, offi-

cers and private members, used it more or less freely. Now, it would be considered the grossest slander to charge a minister with drinking liquor. Formerly, the smallest building, where the assistance of neighbors was required, could not be put up without liquor. Now, in New England or New-York, where is liquor provided at a raising?

Formerly, at huskings and bees of every description, nothing could be done without the aid of the bottle. Now almost universally tea, or coffee, or other unintoxicating drinks, are the substitute.

Formerly, at every public gathering, liquor was indispensable. Now, immense gatherings for political purposes even, are seen, where intoxicating drinks are not used, and a drunkard not seen. Formerly, the fourth of July, only afforded an occasion for drunkenness, riot and excesses of every description. Now, temperance celebrations of the glorious fourth, are the order of the day. What scenes of the grossest drunkenness and revelry were generally seen in this city, (Albany) in former years. What a blessed, cheering contrast did the last fourth of July exhibit! Although a larger assemblage was perhaps never witnessed here, on that occasion, I saw but one person intoxicated, although I traversed the streets and lanes, and searched diligently for them. No riot—no disorder.

Formerly, the children and youth of our land were greatly exposed by the drinking usages of that day to contract habits of intemperance. Now, the children and youth, forming a vast "cold water army," are seen with their temperance badges, ranged under the cold water standard, singing cold water songs, or listening to cold water addresses, or such instruction as is calculated to excite feelings of patriotism and guard and confirm their moral principles.—Last year there were in this city 236 licensed grocers, now not one. Diminution in taverns only six.

Formerly in walking the streets of Albany, not only was the degraded gutter drunkard to be met with at every turn, but the fiery visages and carbuncled noses of "gentleman of property and standing" were common and conspicuous objects. Now, not one of the latter class can be seen. Some, it is true, are to be met with, from whose visages the deep impressions made by their former habits have not been wholly obliterated, but these now are rather to be view-

ed as evidences of their present abstinence—ness than of their former excesses.

Formerly, every town in every State, had its licensed liquor sellers. Now, there are hundreds of towns, and some whole counties, in N. England, where no license is granted. In N. York are hundreds of towns also, where the boards of excise have nobly refused their sanction to the traffic. Temperance houses have sprung up in multitudes, and are sustained.

Formerly, every State sanctioned the traffic. Now, Tennessee and Mississippi have prohibited the sale in small quantities; and their laws are popular and well sustained. Other states are throwing obstacles in the way, and liquor selling is becoming disreputable.

Our oldest temperance paper is only in its eleventh volume, and now the number of papers, pleading the cause, cannot be told with accuracy.

Ten years ago we had some 1,200 distilleries in this State. At the last census 208, and probably more than one half of them have failed within a year.

Formerly, distilling was a lucrative business. Now it is but another name for bankruptcy.—And this too, not because grain is high, but because drinkers are scarce—the consumption of liquor has diminished by millions of gallons.

The importation of foreign liquors had long since diminished three-fourths, and there is still a constant decrease. Formerly, all agreed that drunkards could not be reformed. Now we number in the eastern and middle states, more than 200,000 reformed inebriates, and from their ranks have sprung many of our most efficient agents in carrying forward the temperance enterprise. Last year in the vicinity of N. York city were 11 grain distilleries, consuming 5,550 bushels of grain daily, making in the year 6,000,000 gallons of spirits. Now, there are only three, making in the year 1,320,000 gallons.

Formerly, we could count in our country towns, from twenty to fifty acknowledged drunkards. Now in some of them, I have occasion to know, that there is not one, and that those best acquainted cannot name the individual who makes use of spirits.

Formerly, the mass of the people supposed that there was nourishment in alcohol. Now, you would be considered as behind the times to attempt proving that there was none.

Formerly, temperance men were looked upon as mere fanatics—as attempting the accomplishment of an impossibility. It was said, 'God has made spirits, and man will drink them.' Now, it is well understood they cannot be obtained but by the decomposition of vegetable matter—that they do not exist in nature.

But recently it was supposed that political men could not be induced to forego the imagined advantages of treating their constituents.—Now the candidate is looked upon with suspicion or contempt, who would treat to obtain votes.

A few years ago, the temperance cause was, or would be, ruined by including in the pledge

"all intoxicating drinks." Now intoxication, or excitement, on a pint of cider, beer or wine, is viewed in much the same light as if produced by a much smaller quantity of more potent drinks—and the ardent spirit pledge is classed among the things that were—as having answered a purpose in the "dark age" of the temperance reform; and throughout the country the exclusion of "all intoxicating drinks" is looked upon as the only rational platform for the temperance cause. But recently, men of distinction could not be induced so far to disregard the courtesies of high life, as to dispense with wine at their tables. Now we see governors and mayors of cities, and very many families who stand in the front ranks of society, dispensing with wine and substituting coffee.

Formerly it was very unpopular to join the temperance society; now it is unpopular not to belong to it.

Formerly not a vessel left our ports that did not carry, as a part of its supplies, liquors of various kinds. Now hundreds of them sail without it for the use of passengers and crew, and many will not even transport it as an article of merchandise.

Formerly, on the New-York canals, every boat had its bar, and they were profitable; now all the lines have excluded spirits from their boats entirely.

Formerly it required some moral courage to refuse an invitation to go to the bar and drink; now the shame would be to accept it.

Formerly it was as respectable to be seen carrying a bottle through the street as a barrel of flour; now the drunkard, even, hides it, and the child shrinks from such service, as from the vilest and most degraded employment.

Formerly St. Croix Rum was a favorite drink, and vast quantities were brought into the country; now cargoes which have been sent here for sale, have been re-shipped to the place from whence it came, because purchasers could not be found. There was no market; and the owners agreed that the temperance movements had caused their disappointment.

But look across the water (and let it be remembered that there is no dispute as to the country where the temperance reform originated—all award the distinction to America); see the cause going on—slowly it is true—in England. But London contains its 20,000 total abstinence members, and 3,000 reformed drunkards. England has 90 temperance societies; wine and beer are the great obstacles.

In Scotland there is an accelerated movement of late. But in Ireland, with a population of a little more than 8,200,000, there are near 6,000,000 pledged members. Kitredge's first address, carried there from Rochester, in (I think) 1830, by Rev. Dr. Penny, laid the foundation of temperance societies, and prepared the way, doubtless, for the glorious career of their great temperance Apostle. The effects of the temperance reform in Ireland, I have spoken of in another place.

The temperance reform has been in progress in Sweden, a number of years. The crown

prince, Bernadotte, was president of a temperance society; and a practice which they have adopted might be useful here. Where a member violates his pledge, he is publicly prayed for in church. Mr. Bayard, an American citizen, has plead the cause of temperance in Denmark and Russia. Poor degraded Poland has its temperance *pledge*, though the Russian government has forbidden the organization of societies. Botany Bay has felt its purifying influence.

But to return to our own land. We have about 2,000,000 of pledged members. Of the 500,000 drunkards in the United States, it is believed that one half have been reformed in a year. With their efficiency, what may we not do in reforming the rest in the present year? But the onward march of the temperance cause absolutely sets at naught every attempt to keep along in recording its triumphs. The imagination needs the aid of steam power to keep up with the matter of fact. It may perhaps be thought unne-

cessary, too, in a manual like this, to embody facts so notorious to all; but their record may be interesting to future generations, when the drinking usages of former days shall be looked upon as so strange, as to be classed only with the insatiation that prevailed in the days of Salem witchcraft.

Another reason may well be assigned for spreading them out here. There are places, many places, yet, where comparatively little has been done, and where good people may honestly believe that the final triumph of the cause is problematical; but this brief history of past success will show them the mighty power of moral suasion—of facts—the omnipotence of truth; will show them that the means we use are the proper means; that God approves, and that through His blessing, the cause will triumph.

YES, THE REMEDY IS FOUND—The question at the beginning of this chapter is answered

CHAPTER XV.

ANECDOTES.

A law was passed some years ago, applicable to the city of New-York, increasing the punishment for drunkenness, from imprisonment for three, to imprisonment for five days. Yes, and at the same time there were *thirty-five hundred* licensed liquor sellers in that city—making drunkards according to law. Well, it probably took thirty-five hundred police officers and their assistants, together with judicial officers, to take care of the drunkards thus made; and it must have required the earnings of twice that number, by their labor, to earn money enough to foot the bill. What consummate wisdom in licensing the sale of liquor.

THE WAY TO REACH A DISTILLER'S CONSCIENCE.

A distiller in Pennsylvania assigned this reason, to my informant, Judge J****, for relinquishing his business: Being in his still-house one day, with his little son of some four or five years old, he observed the little fellow walking very deliberately, back and forth by the vessel into which the whiskey was running from the still-worm, and every time he passed, would just put the back of his hand under the stream, and then lick it off; thus showing that the appetite, even in so young a child, had already acquired strength which only decided measures could overcome. The distiller said that he thought if his little darling already was so fond of the article which he made and sold—an appetite so dangerous too—one which no consideration could induce him to have acquire strength and maturity—it was high time to quit that business, because if even his child could escape the drunkard's ruin, others might not be so fortunate—and other children were as dear to their pa-

rents as his was to him. Conscience was not yet seared—he put out his fires.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

This awful disease, the delirium caused by intemperance, occasions probably more dreadful mental agony than any other disease that ever attacks the human system. Every physician in our country can tell you of horrid scenes which he has witnessed, produced by it. Although there is often much of tragedy in these exhibitions of delirium, yet there is occasionally a large spice of comedy.

It is well known that generally the patient, in imagination, has much to do with the devil—often has legions of them about him, tormenting him before his time. In one instance a man was attacked with delirium when in bed, and springing up, ran out without clothes, and imagining that there were armies of these beings around him, he started and ran at his utmost speed, striking each way with his sled-stake that he had picked up at the door, and going on over hedge and ditch, through wood and field, with a posse of his neighbors in hot pursuit. He at last came to the tavern, his favorite haunt, and running into the bar-room, sprang into the bar, and in a trice demolished every bottle and glass in it. Now, although I have no doubt of the truth of this statement, yet if, as is generally supposed, his Satanic Majesty had any thing to do in leading this man on, he must for a moment have acted without his usual sagacity—he destroyed his own citadel—“his kingdom was divided against itself.”

FEELING FOR A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In the town of L.—, in Vermont, a young

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man, who had labored some time under delirium tremens, becoming quite inoffensive, was left in a room with his brother's wife. She, observing him wander around the room, and feel very intently on the wall, as if in diligent search for some object, said to him, "Levi, what are you feeling after on the wall." He replied, "I am feeling for a temperance society."

A singular freak this, that the man who had always sneered at "cold water societies," and had resisted all the efforts of his friends to enlist him in the temperance cause, should now, apparently deprived of his reason, imagine that a temperance society was an animal, and that if he could get hold of it, it would save him—draw him out of the ditch. But it was too late—he filled a drunkard's grave. Had he felt for the temperance society and found it in proper time, he might have triumphed over a depraved appetite, and lived and died a good citizen.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TEMPERATE DRINKER AND A DRUNKARD.

A young gentleman in Pennsylvania, told me last winter, that the reason why he joined the temperance society, was this: On New-Year's day, he, with a number of his companions, took a ride to visit some friends in the neighborhood of Bellfonte, and being unexpectedly detained a day longer than they anticipated, and hearing that the Washingtonians had their regular weekly meeting that night, they all concluded to go. They seated themselves at the back part of the house, and heard one and another speak unmoved. The party had drank, as was their custom, a little to keep their spirits up, and the last thought that could have found favor with them, was that of joining a temperance society. At length one of the speakers said that the difference between a temperate drinker and a drunkard, was just about the same as between a *Pig* and a *Hog*, and went on to draw the parallel. My young friend said this suggestion aroused him. He knew he was sipping a little—acquiring a taste; and he began to enquire, "sha'n't I get to be a hog 'by-and-bye?" He said this thought would force itself upon him until, when a call was made to come and sign the pledge, he pressed forward to the table and gave his name. Some of his companions had been operated upon in the same way, and he met them at the stand and all signed and returned cold water men.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

If this principle has not been discovered in mechanics, I think it has in legislation.

Jails are built for the confinement of criminals—court-houses and police offices to try them in—constables and sheriffs to catch them—justices and judges to try them—other officers are chosen to levy and apportion the tax, and the collector is sent to collect it.

Here is a great deal of machinery—but how shall it be set in motion? Why authorise the

sale of liquor, and the whole will move on till the end of time, as the statistics I have given, fully and clearly demonstrate.

THE SEVEN LAST PLAGUES.

The Rev. Mr. R., a very respectable minister of the Borough of E—, Pa., wrote a work on a portion of Revelation. This book was entitled, "The Seven Last Plagues." The author in order to dispose of his book, sent copies to his friends to sell for him, and with his books would send an advertisement printed in very large letters, "The Seven Last Plagues for sale here." Among others, he sent a few copies to one of his elders, who kept a tavern. The elder, in the simplicity of his heart, put the books on a shelf in his bar, and stuck the great advertisement directly over his bottles, so that the first thing which struck the eye of every one that looked into his bar, was "The Seven Last Plagues for sale here." And the people seeing this advertisement and the bottles at the same time, very naturally made it apply to them. And one would tell the elder he had an appropriate sign—another would ask for a dram of the seven last plagues, each one rallying him about his sign, until his conscience was reached, and he cleared the bar of the liquor, and put up the temperance sign.

THE INDIAN AND THE WOLF.

Although this anecdote has been told thousands of times, it will bear repeating, and I feel more at liberty to repeat it here, as I first gave it to the public myself.

An Indian in one of our western counties, came regularly, for a number of years in succession, before the board of supervisors, (answering to "county commissioners" at the south and west) to get his certificate allowed for having killed a number of wolves—claiming a bounty of ten dollars on each scalp. It was noticed that every year the place where he had been so fortunate as to kill them, and the number of scalps was the same. This was looked upon as rather singular—that just so many wolves should come every year to that particular place and permit this Indian to kill them.

At length it was discovered that all the scalps were those of *young* wolves. The Indian was questioned on the subject—was asked if there was not an *old* wolf. "Oh! yes," was the ready reply. "Don't you sometimes see her?" asked the supervisor. "Yes, often," says the Indian. "Could not you kill her?" "Oh! yes, I could kill her if I had a mind to." "Why don't you then?" was the earnest enquiry. "I guess," says John, "if I should kill the *old* wolf I should get no more puppy's scalps—and no more ten dollars for 'em."

It is needless to explain—the application every reflecting man will make. In the LICENSE, he will see the *old* wolf—and in the taxes, for pauperism, crime, &c. the bounty on the *puppies' scalps*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Albany, 8th July, 1842.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq.

Dear Sir—You are aware that my Report on Jails, Poor-Houses, &c., has long been out of print. Applications have been made for it, wherever I have travelled, for the last two or three years. As statistics of this kind must continue to be the weapons with which to fight the battles of temperance, until the enemy shall strike his colours and yield unconditional submission, I have, agreeably to the promise I made you last fall, prepared and put to press a little manual, which I shall call the "TEMPERANCE LECTURER," embracing, in an abridged form, the substance of my report, together with a large mass of similar facts, gathered during the last few years, from similar establishments in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio and Indiana.

To this I add the result of a seven months' examination, to ascertain the number and proportion of DEATHS from INTemperance. Of the value of this, you are well qualified to judge, as a manuscript copy of my report on that subject has been some years in your possession.

In addition to these statistics, I have examined the License Law, showing the incorrectness of the principle on which it is founded. I have also given a synopsis of the License Law, as it now exists—the duties and powers of boards of excise—the duties and liabilities of tavern keepers, giving, as authority, the opinions of the ablest jurists in the state of New-York.

I have classed my facts under different heads, so that they may be conveniently referred to by looking at the index.

Another set of facts I have given, which I fear, will have more weight with the mass of the community, than all I have presented, showing the effects of liquor in producing human suffering, crime and human degradation. The facts I refer to, are the taxes drawn from the pockets of the people, to pay the expenses of pauperism and crime, justly attributable to intemperance.

Whether an intelligent community will recognize the claims of this little work, to the honorable rank of a Temperance Lecturer, remains to be seen, but whether thus honored or not, I have no doubt that, if diligently consulted, it will afford, to the temperance advocate, many valuable facts and suggestions. And it may be more especially useful to that numerous class who, having recently broken the chains of appetite, are now so usefully and successfully engaged in endeavoring to break the chains from others.

Of the correctness and value of my statistics, I have no doubt, nor can I doubt that every intelligent friend of temperance, will appreciate

them, and will aid in giving them general circulation.

I am now sensible that I have, on some topics, studied brevity unnecessarily, and that in such cases my facts are meagre.

On the subject of the adulteration of liquors generally, I must refer the reader to the first number of your "ENQUIRER," where he will obtain all the information he can desire. He may there learn also what the *real question is*, in regard to the use of wine at the communion—what are the reasonings and opinions of those who advocate and of those who oppose the substitution of the unintoxicating "fruit of the vine" in place of the intoxicating, factitious wines which continue to be so extensively used in the celebration of that sacred ordinance.

It may be objected that I have discussed questions that have long been settled, and answered objections which we hear no one urge at this day.

I reply, that however valid this objection may be, when applied to those sections of country where we have "line upon line, and precept upon precept," yet there are, even in the most enlightened parts of our country, dark places, where a single ray of the light of temperance has never penetrated—where first principles are yet to be taught. In such places I shall not be considered as "behind the age."

My object has been, to adapt my work to all classes and places—to give facts and considerations for those who have long been conversant with the temperance reform, as well as those who, with a large class in this part of the country ten years ago, can show their ignorance by crying "*church and state.*"

I should be glad to have your opinion in regard to this undertaking, as you must be well qualified to judge in matters of this kind.

You are aware of the great obstacles I have had to contend with from a want of pecuniary means, for it is principally through your liberality, together with some small contributions from a few other friends, that I have been able to prosecute my recent investigations; and but for the continued bounty of my former most liberal patron, Aristarchus Champion, Esq., of Rochester, I should not have been able to defray the expense of coming here and superintending this publication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

N. B.—My "LECTURER" would, I am sensible, have appeared much more respectable in a duodecimo volume, than in the form of an octavo pamphlet. It would have made such a volume of more than 200 pages, but this would have doubled the expense, and rendered its transmission by mail entirely impracticable.

MR. DELAVAN'S REPLY.

Ballston Centre, July 10th, 1842.

To Samuel Chipman, Esq.

My Dear Sir—In such estimation did the executive committee of the New-York State Temperance Society hold your statistical report on jails and poor-houses, that they printed, while I was a member of that committee, 100,000, and had their means equalled their wishes, they would have furnished a copy to every family in the union. I know of no single document, which has been of more signal service to the cause of temperance than this report. The correctness of your statistics has never, in a single instance, to my knowledge, been questioned. I have had frequent applications from various parts of this country and from Europe for this work, but it has not been in my power for several years to furnish a copy. I am greatly rejoiced to find, by yours of the 7th inst. that it is your intention to re-publish the original work, with important additions. I have long thought, that could the statistics of *male adult* deaths caused by intemperance, be faithfully reported to the public, so well authenticated as to insure confidence, it would afford another powerful argument to the many heretofore adduced in favor of the great and benevolent principle of entire abstinence, in health, from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

It is now about fourteen years since I ventured the opinion, through the press, that *one-tenth* of all the male adult deaths in the land were caused by intemperance. At the time, this statement was almost universally considered quite an exaggeration. Four years after it was made, a gentleman of high standing called upon me and stated, that at the time he read this statement, he was so offended with the supposed exaggeration, that he thought he would never again look into a temperance paper. But from that time he recorded the male adult deaths as they occurred in the town of his residence—the result was—*twenty-nine deaths—NINETEEN DRUNKARDS*; and he remarked ‘*had I not have kept this record, I should have continued under the belief that your original opinion was an exaggeration.*’ Since then I have frequently

had returns sent me of the like character, and in no single case has the record been less than *one-third*, and in some cases it has resulted in forty, fifty, and in one town as high as seventy per cent. of the male adult deaths, from intemperance. For years, you are aware, I have been urging you to turn your attention to this department of the doings of alcohol. Your statistics *under this head*, will be appalling, and with Dr. Sewall's large and small drawings of the human stomach as affected by intoxicating drinks, will, I trust, serve powerfully to arrest the public mind; even more powerfully than it yet has been arrested, and induce the whole community to adopt the total abstinence principle, on grounds satisfactory to themselves.

YOUR WORK SHOULD BE PLACED IN EVERY FAMILY IN THE NATION, and be re-published in all printed languages. And I trust the friends of temperance every where will put forth the necessary effort to accomplish this. I hope too, from its sale you will, in some small degree, be remunerated for the time and means you have expended in preparing it.

When you first intimated your design of making such a publication, it occurred to me that it would be well timed—would furnish just such facts and suggestions as might be useful to that numerous class, who, having recently abandoned their intemperate habits, are now so nobly, acceptably and efficiently laboring to reform others.

I am convinced your views, on all questions connected with the temperance enterprise, will be received with favor, and examined with candor by the public. It is only by free and honest expression of opinion, and discussion conducted in a kind and christian spirit, that erroneous views and prejudices can be removed. By a steady and persevering use of those means and arguments which the Gospel sanctions, the result cannot be doubtful; and by the use of such means the cause you have so long and so faithfully advocated, will do its perfect work, all over the world.

I am, my dear sir,
truly and sincerely your friend,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN